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Columbia College, Philadelphia, Nov., 1836.

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J. H. BROWN. ectfully yours,

sectfully yours,
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WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor. DAVID H. ELA, Agent.

Office No. 19 Washington Street.

At a meeting of the Stewards of the several Circuits and Stations in Danville District, convened at Danville, in said District, on the 14th December, A. D. 1836, after prayer by Rev. Charles D. Cahoon, P. E., brother Gurdin meeting, it was

Resolved, That the Stewards and brethren of the M. E. Church in this District, be addressed by this Board of Stewards, upon the subject of supporting our Preachers. In compliance with said resolve, I forward you the following, with a request that you will give it an insertion

M. E. CHURCH, IN DANVILLE DISTRICT.

DEAR BRETHREN-We live in a very important is fast spreading through the land. Thousands are and they depend upon us to supply their wants. yearly converted to God, and great improvements are constantly made in the various moral, benevolent and religious institutions of the day. The forth our warmest and unfeigned thanks to God, as year. By so doing, he will feel as though he had well as the energies of both soul and body in co-operation with those, who are thus, under God, carrying forward the great work of salvation. While ling for the P. Elder, the first time he visits our forward, we should ask ourselves as Christians, and by doing all our duty for the prosperity of God's the gospel through the whole earth. Therefore that the world may be filled with the glory of God, and all nations hear the sound of the gospel, every member of the church should not only enlist their souls and bodies in this work, but they should cheerfully contribute of their goods, for the advancement of this good work. We should "honor the Lord with our substance;" for our "faith without works," we are informed, "is dead, being alone." If therefore, we say to the ministers of the gospel who preach among us, Be ye fed and clothed, what doth it profit, unless we administer to their necessities? We should all be co-workers in the vineyard of the Lord, in his good and

The Lord works by means, to convert the world to himself; and among the many means he has employed, the preaching of the gospel stands very ominent. God is pleased to save souls through the foolishness of preaching; and having commit ted the gospel to earthen vessels, that the glory may be of God and not of man, he calls into the ministry many who are not swallowed up with the riches of this world, but those who are poor as it regards its goods. We should then inquire, if it to supply their temporal wants, inasmuch as God has ordained, that they who preach the gospel, shall live by it.

policy of the M. E. Church, full proof that God approves.

Under the present system, our Bishops appoint over a certain number of Circuits and Stations, a are called a District; by the same Board are also my brethren, ye have done it unto me; enter thou appointed our stationed and circuit preachers .-Thus we are supplied with one district preacher, and one or more in each circuit and station, to be fed and clothed by those with whom they labor.

Let us look at another feature in the policy of the M. E. Church. In adopting a form or mode of discipline for the use of the church throughout her jurisdiction, provision is made for the support of Presiding Elders, as well as for the other preach- which arrived to day, the first piece which caught ers; giving directions how much they shall each, my eye, was headed, "The Doctrine of Holiness, under their various circumstances, be entitled to which I read, as I always do the like, with great receive. If your minister has a wife, and two interest. And when I say it would be highly gratchildren under the age of seven years, he is enti- ifying to me to have the first piece of the same tled to only \$232, in addition to his house rent, fu- caption, so long as the Herald shall exist, I only el, and travelling expenses. To our shame be it express the feelings of thousands, who read this spoken, they do not half of them get this sum, weekly visiter. small as it is.

and retain the best talents that are among us, if their pens, and turn their attention more fully to the we do not promptly pay them what they are allow- soul cheering doctrine of Perfect Love, and tell us ed? Should we not fear, that seeing nothing be- its worth, by giving the members of the church, fore them but poverty and distress, many of our and the younger brethren in the ministry, "prepreachers will leave us, and attach themselves to cept upon precept," upon this key stone of the some other denomination of Christians, who will wonderful arch of God's glorious salvation, this give them enough of this world's goods to save brightest star in the gospel system—this blessing them from the hands of the sheriff? Can we in which lays the rough paths of nature even, extruth say they are allowed too much? Can we, tracts death's mighty sting, and opens our pathway any of us, with the same family, live with the small up to heaven. Would they euter into this subject sum allowed the preachers? We answer, there are unitedly, and as feelingly as they have into others, but few of us who can. We should, therefore, which appear in the Herald, God would wake the each of us make the minister's case our own, in church from her slumbers, shake the world of sin, this respect, and then we shall each feel it a duty and fill the earth with his glory, as the waters covto see that he gets his full allowance, and espe- er the sea.

coives his support from the several circuits and am also ready to testify from the little experience stations, in proportion to their several numbers and gained from coversation of late with some of my ability to pay. If each member pays his proportion, the burden is light. Seventeen cents from each member of the M. E. Church in this District, must be used to obtain and retain it, is that which will support the P. Elder, paying him his full al- keeps some, if not many of the ministers from unlowance; and is it possible, that there is one among us, who cannot pay the P. E. one shilling a year, blessed subject. This is one reason, why I have and still do his duty to the other preachers? Has wished our experienced fathers would write, and not the Lord given each of us something for His give us advice upon these points; and I am not ministers? Is it possible that He has sent his ser- alone in this wish. If I can judge correctly from vants into his vineyard, to cultivate and improve it, the good feelings and strong wishes I saw exhibit-

world's goods to supply their temporal wants ?-This cannot be pretended. If we have not wasted our master's goods to gratify our senses, or our pride, we have each of us something to pay back to him, by answering his orders when drawn upon us in favor of his ministers. And should we re-

fuse to do this, may we not fear that he will with-

draw from us what we have in our hands of his? And let us ask, should we not help support our nith was chosen Secretary. Among other doings of the preachers cheerfully, with the same feelings that we pay the man who has labored for us faithfully through the day, or month? Most certainly we should. And we should not wait until the end of the Conference year before we pay, or until we are requested two or three times. We should all remember that the wants of the preachers are daily wents, like our own; and they have no means by which to supply these wants, except by preaching TO THE STEWARDS AND BRETHREN OF THE the gospel; and that we owe them a living, and they ask no more. We should remember that when ministers come to their circuit, or district, era of the Christian world. The gospel of Christ they want something the first day, and every day;

By what we have already said, it will be seen how easily all the preachers' wants can be met, provided each one does his duty. When he arfield of labor for the ministers of the gospel, is rives among us, let each one have something ready greatly enlarged, and their numbers and duties are for him, and pay him at least, one fourth part of exceedingly multiplied. All of which should call what we calculate to pay, the first quarter of the

Let each one also have a part of, or all his shilthese things, so glorious in themselves, are going circuit, or station. Should this be done, and no one fail to pay in due season, the burthen will be as Methodists, if we are each acting well our part, nothing. Our preachers would be fed and clothed. We should be able to procure the best gifts general Zion. We should remember, that the in the Conference for preachers, and we should hear church is composed of individuals, upon each of of no more locations, because of debts contracted whom, in a measure, rests the labor of spreading while laboring for us. The sum due the P. E. is apportioned to the several circuits. He therefore

expects, and rightly too, something every time he comes to see us. This we would urge as a duty we owe our P. Elder, to pay him something every time he comes, until paid. When we consider that our P. Elders are men baving families, whom they leave, to travel the district, expecting to return with something for their support, how can we expect but they will be disheartened and discouraaged, if we withhold from them their just due?-Dare any of you withhold from the laborer his wages? Can any of you rest quietly, while you are conscious that you do not render to every man his due, if you have the means? Finally, brethren, let us say, that the temporal

wents of our ministers must, and shall by us be supplied. Then they will go cheerfully to their work, and will have no occasion to know any thing among us, but Jesus Christ and him crucified. Let us each see to it, that we deprive not ourselves of the blessing of our Heavenly Father, by harboring a miserly disposition. But let us prove that the love of the Father is in us, by showing that we do not love the world more than God. Let none of is not required of us, for whose good they labor, us say, that because we are not as rich as some thing. For the widow's mite is as much due to the Lord, as the abundance is from the rich. Let every one make up his mind to do something evethe system of doctrines by her promulgated, great ry year, for the support of the ministers of the gossuccess has attended her efforts, thereby giving pel. And let each of us decide how much we render up our account to the great Head of the Church. And let us so feed and clothe our minis-Presiding Elder, who has the care and oversight of all the affairs of those Circuits and Stations, which as ye have done these things unto the least of these

into the joy of thy Lord." T. HOWARD, in behalf of the Stewards. Danville, Jan. 23.

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. DOCTRINE OF HOLINESS.

BROTHER BROWN-As I opened the Herald,

I have for a long time wished that some of our Brethren, can we expect to bring into the church venerable Fathers in the ministry, would take up

cially this year, when every thing he wants costs at least one-third more than usual.

I fully believe the reason given in the piece alluded to, why so few experience and enjoy this Our P. Elder travels around the District and re- distinguished blessing, to be the whole truth. I and has not, at the same time, given us who re- ed not long since, at a happy interview with a numceive the fruits of their labors, sufficient of this ber of God's servants, the time is not far distant,

and membership, "O Lord, cleanse me from all refer to any authority; and hence, I suppose you

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1837.

breadth. Let us covenant anew with God, not on- abolitionists, can be found in neither; on the conly to believe this doctrine, but to know and enjoy trary, they are refuted in both.* They sayit, that it may be seen in all our acts, shine in all our paths, be felt in our words, sermons, exhortabe converted unto Hin.

I will close, by soong to the friends of Jesus, my prayer to God is, that all who do not believe this doctrine attainable in this life, may lay aside their prejudices and peculiar notions, and hasten to the lamp of truth, and not only see, but receive the glorious truths written in God's law, which are perfect, converting the soul." All who do believe it attainable now, may come to the altar of God, and there tarry till Jesus comes, and, by his blood washes away every guilty stain which sin has made.

Bolton, Mass. Jan. 26.

FOR ZION'S HERALD REPLY TO DR. FISK.

BELOVED BROTHER-The first thing which claims my attention in answering your letter to me of the 2d ult., is the unmerited kindness which you express for me. The friendship of which you speak is, and I trust will continue to be, mutual .-At least, I trust that, as you express it, we shall agree to disagree. I would in particular express my sense of your kindness, in informing me, that you purposed, if it were not disagreeable to me, to nake some remarks on my Letter to Dr. Bangs. It did not escape my thought to mention to you, that designed to give to the public my views of slavery and abolition; but it did not appear to me that riendship required this, as I did not design to implicate you directly, and I was afraid of entang-

ndicate the course I should hereafter pursue."

It was not my design to enter into a discussion the beginning of my Letter, to take slavery as it state of things." the beginning of my Letter, to take slavery as it exists, and is recognized by law in this country. To me, it appears the only safe and proper course, to judge the principle by the fruit it produces. If there be a sinless slavery, then the principle which produces it, is sinless; but if the products are sinful, and exhibit every abomination, then the principle is bad. The tree is known by its fruit, and not the fruit by the tree. You will therefore judge of my feelings, when I heard you say,

Indeed, sir, this was no slip of the pen, it was my subject in a way I did not design.

fence, and give you every satisfaction in my power, of another, and the dispute is at an end. Till then, perhaps I ought to state a little more fully than I you have, as I conceive, proved nothing. did in my letter to Dr. B., my reasons for writing that letter. For some time before leaving the Ad- the abolitionists before my connection with them; freely than formerly on the subjects of slavery and subject which they have. I should not have called to the public, had not, as I conceived, arrived .- without explanation. I supposed, however, it scurity in some parts of my letter, I know.

onents. The principles of the abolitionists you state thus :-

"The abolitionists say that it is sin, it is a high immo rality, for any man, under any circumstances, to sustain the relation of master to a slave.'

when the cry will become general in the ministry | You do not appear to quote their words, nor | ing for this party, gives to the other the ascendanmean to be understood as expressing their senti-I feel that it would be very cheering, as well as ments in your own language. But I think you comforting to me, and I have no doubt to others, have given it without the guards they affix, when to see experience upon this doctriue, flooding the stating their own principles. I have both the Herald. Come, brethren, let us be fully awake to "Appeal," and the "Defence of the Appeal," this subject. Let us try to know its length and before me, but the sentiments you impute to the

of thingson

"It must be observed here, that the question at issue between us is, not about the evils of slavery, not whether tions and prayers. Then shall we successfully one man may not have a right to the labor of another, unteach transgressors God's ways, and sinners shall der certain circumstances, nor whether a man may not be deprived of his liberty who has committed a crime; nor yet again, whether a government may not have a right, under certain circumstances, to the services of its subjects; but the quastion is, has one human being a right o hold property in another human being? Can man hold property in man, consistently with the spirit of the Christian religion? We say, No! Our brethren take the affirmative of the question, and joining issue with us, say,

> Here is a case which strikes the eve at once, on reading the above paragraph, where the abolitionists approve the relation of master and slave. It is the case of a criminal, who is justly deprived of his liberty. It appears to me, you should have no-ticed this, before you affirmed that they say "it is high immorality for a man under any circumstances to sustain the relation of master to a slave." They further state, in defining their principles, that a man may, consistently with Christianity, " sustain the relation of master" to a slave or servant. Here then their "principles" are so clearly defined, that they can hardly be misunderstood.

> We have seen how you state the principles of the abolitionists; let us now see how you state your own, and what a glowing introduction you make to it. You say-

"Let it then be clearly understood, and let no sophistry or declamation, let no shifting of the argument, or momentary concessions, let no exclusive statement of only two possible alternatives, that of pro-slavery and that of anti-slavery, divert the attention of the public from this point, that the difference in principle between the modern ing myself on a subject, on which, after much re-Bection, I had made up my mind, in view of my and only this, that the adherents to the latter believe, the altimate responsibility to God alone. Perhaps I erred, and if I had mentioned my design, it might have led to more distinctness than now appears in that Letter. Of this, however, I am not deny this. It was in support of this principle that the certain, and in case it did not, it might have in- Counter Appeal quoted Scripture, and quoted it with such creased my difficulties. But you seem not, my defect as no sophistry has been able to evade. And no dear sir, to have entered into my design in writing hope of avoiding the conclusion to which the argument to Dr. Bangs, though I stated it very clearly, as I was conducted, was entertained, only by reducing the entire question to two alternatives, and then charging " My design in this communication is not to write an essay, but simply and very briefly to give my views on the of quoting Scripture, in support of the entire system of great questions of slavery and abolition, and thereby to slavery with all its collateral abuses and wicked appendages. In vain did the Counter Appeal explain its own meaning, by maintaining that the gospel ultimately worked the cure of slavery, and that it recognized its present exof abstract principles, but as I expressly stated in istence in given cases, only in reference to the existing

the fruit by the tree. You will therefore judge of By a slave, they understand a person who is claimed by another person as his property, bought and "My first difficulty with your letter is, that it evades, sold, and treated in all respects as property. It is not intentionally it is presumed, but it actually neglects slavery in this last sense, which they condemn as a notice distinctly, what is the real difference of principle between the ultra-abolitionists, and those of us in the admit the relation of master and servant as fully as yourself. But I know not that you have any where defined your own principle. You resolve it into not an undesigned omission, but the very thing in- " circumstances which free the master from guilt." tended. Of this I thought I had given sufficient But you do not tell us what those circumstances notice, both in the beginning and end of my letter are. This you should have done. Till you do this, to Dr. B. I thought also, that I had an undoubted how can I, how can any one tell what the differright to confine my remarks to slavery as it exists, ence is between you and the abolitionists? All and is recognized by law in this country. If I write the difference I can see consists in this, that by on slavery, and tell my reader that I write on it as "servant," they mean domestic, hired laborer it exists and appears, I injure no one, I deceive no &c., and you by servant, mean slave, that is one. Hence I cannot suffer myself to be drawn one who is the property of another. And is not into an acknowledgment of a fault, in not treating this the precise difference between you and them? But as I wish to remove every occasion of of-The above quoted paragraph seems to refer to

vocate office, I had spoken my sentiments more but I find I have given nearly the same view of the abolition. But the proper time for giving my views my brethren, the anti-abolitionists, pro-slavery men, But on my leaving New York, I felt the embarrass- would have been understood, as it was intended, ment of my situation, as I could not advance a sen- of the tendency of their measures. But I have elsetiment on either side of the question, without the where said, that "there are two sides, and only liability of being misunderstood by the other.— two sides of this cause,—abolition and slavery; and Soon after coming into my present charge, I threw that we are aiding the one or the other of them. together a few thoughts nearly in the order in But I would be understood as speaking of the tenhich they appear in my letter to Dr. Bangs. I dency and influence of measures, and not of direct also intimated to a worthy brother whose advice I pleading. "Whatever imprudences (and imperrespect, that I had it in contemplation, publicly to fections) may be found in the abolitionists, these, I declare my views; but he advised me not to do it, am fully convinced, will never justify any one in as I supposed from motives of prudence, and an standing aloof from the cause. Their object is the awillingness further to agitate the public mind. abolition of slavery, and that should be our object. I delayed to take any steps for several weeks, till, If I cannot go all lengths with them in their measfeeling the delicacy of my situation as no other ures, I ought not to prejudice the cause," either by erson could feel it, I resolved to give my views direct or indirect means. For as there cannot be n as few words as possible, and there to leave the a third object which is neither slavery nor aboliubject for the present. What effect these circumstances may have had in producing the omission shall affect neither the one or the other of these omplained of, I am not prepared to say; but that objects. If our brethren are disposed to take the they had some influence in producing a degree of ground of neutrality, it will be a new position, and one which it will be very difficult for them to sus-Before we proceed further, let us try to settle the tain. As well might we talk of neutrality when a uestion relative to what you call the difference in nation is divided in itself. Subjugation and liberrinciple, between the abolitionists and their opwhich shall have no influence on either of the contending parties, cannot exist. The not contend-

* I speak of the abolitionists in the Methodist Episcopal Church, as I understand you to speak of them only.

[Whole No. 384.

cy. The consequence is, that the nation is subjected to the will of a tyrant, and those who did nothing, must answer for it. And how much more if this neutral party should join the standard of the tyrant, and fight all his opposers!

After what I said in my letter to Dr. B. respecting the impossibility of finding a medium between religion and no religion -a medium which should affect neither, I hoped you would have bestowed a little attention upon it. As it is, I will only remark, that the statement was nade in view of a Scripture axiom left us by our Saviour himself-He that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad. Here is no medium. I became fully convinced of the truth of this axiom. I saw and I felt it; and it was this in fact, which produced the change in my course of action. And could you see it as I do, I believe you, and many others would change your course as I have done. I am filled with shame and regret, that I have spent several years of my life in opposing those who were active in opposing slavery, and promoting abolition. I pray God to

Permit me now, dear sir, to call your attention a little more particularly to your Scripture argument in the Counter Appeal, which you say "no sophistry has been able to evade." You seem to regard it as irrefutable. But if the original word which you translate slave, means also a servant, a domestic, then what evidence have we, that there was, in the primitive church, such a relation as that of master and slave? None at all.

" The words oiketes and andrapodon, are those which most nearly correspond, in the idea which they present, with our word " slave." But oiketes properly signifies a domestic; and andrapodon, one taken and enslaved in war. The inspired writers could not have denounced our sort of slavery by using either of these words. If they had forbidden us to hold oiketai, they would have forbidden us the use of all domestics-if they had forbidden us to hold andrapoda, they might have been interpreted as forbidding our use only of such slaves as had been taken

"It is often pleaded, that in the Old Testament, God himse f expressly permitted his people to enslave the Camanites. True; for God may punish any of the children of sin as he sees fit; He has a right to do so, and He alone has a right. He may commission either the winds, or the waves, or the pestilence, or their fellow men, to work his purposes of vengeance upon any people. But man has no right to arrogate the prerogative of the Almighty -he has no right, uncommissioned by his Maker, either to enslave, or destroy his fellow. God commissioned Saul to exterminate the Amalekites; could we plead this as an excuse for the massacre of an Indian tribe ? God expressly directed his prophet Samuel to hew Agag in pieces; could any of us allege this as a ground for cutting down every man whom he considered as an enemy of Zion's King? How then can any man assert, that because God determined to punish the Canaanites, and used the Israelites as the executioners of his decree, we are at liberty to obey the dictates of our own avarice, and hold our fellow men in bondage? Is not such a perversion of God's holy word more shocking than Belshazzar's desecration of the sacred vessels of the sanctuary, when he and his concubines drank wine out of them, amid the drunken revelry of his impious feast?

" We are told again, that the apostles gave to Christian masters and Christian servants, directions for the regulation of their mutual conduct. True; and these directions will be valuable while the world lasts; for so long, we doubt not, will the relation of master and servant exist. But how do such directions license the holding of slaves? The terms which the spostles use in giving these precepts, are the same terms which they would have used, had there been no slaves upon earth. Muny of the masters of that day, were indeed slaveholders, and many of the servants were slaves: but should that circumstance have prevented the inspired ambassadors from teaching the duties which devolve upon masters and servants, in every age, and under every form of service? If so, then, the fact that rulers at that time were generally tyrants, and the people vassals, should have prevented them from laying down the duties of rulers and people. In the precepts of holy writ, neither political tyranny nor domestic slavery is countenanced. Nay, if masters complied with the spostolic injunction to them, and gave their servants, as they were directed to do, " that which is just and equal,'-(just and equitable) there would be at once

an end of all that is properly called slavery.
"The divine right of kings to tyrannize over their subjects, and the unlawfulness of resistance to their authority in the part of the people, were formerly maintained by the very same kind of scriptural arguments, which are now advanced in support of slavery. The arguments drawn from the Bible in favor of despotism are, indeed, much more plausible than those in favor of slavery. We despise the former-how then should we regard the lat-

" It has sometimes been said, that the 'New Testament does not condemn slaveholding in express terms.' And the practice has been advocated, because it has not been thus denounced. If this assertion were true, and if the Bible only virtually denounced it, it would be a sin. No. man can righteously continue a practice, which God disapproves, no matter in what form the disapproval is expressed. But the assertion is not true. THE NEW TES-TAMENT DOES CONDEMN SLAVE-HOLDING, AS PRAC-TISED AMONG US. IN THE MOST EXPLICIT TERMS, FURNISHED BY THE LANGUAGE IN WHICH THE IN-SPIRED PENMAN WROTE.

" If a physician, after a minute examination, should tell a man that his every limb and organ was diseased-if he shou'd enumerate the various parts of his bodily system, the arms, legs, head, stomach and bowels, &c., and should say of each one of these parts distinctly, that it was unsound, could the man depart and say, ' After all, I am not diseased; for the physician has not said in so many express terms that my body is unsound?' Has he not received a more clear and express declaration of his entirely diseased condition, than if he had been told in merely general terms, that his body was unsound? Thus has God condemned slavery. He has specified the parts which compose it, and denounced them, one by one, in the most ample and unequivocal form. In the English language we have the term servant, which we apply indiscriminately, both to those held in voluntary subjection to another, and to those whose subjection is involuntary. We have also the term slave, which is applicable exclusively to those held in involuntary subjection. The Greek language had a word corresponding exactly in signification with our word "servant;" but it had none that answered

precisely to our term 'slave.' How then was an apostle writing in Greek, to condemn our slavery? Could it be done in the way in which some seem to think it must be done, before they will be convinced of its sinfulness?— How can we expect to find in Scripture, the words, 'slavery is sinful,' when the language in which it is written, contained no term which expressed the meaning of our word 'slavery?' Would the advocates of slavery wish us to show that the epostles declared it to be unchristian to hold servants (douloi)? This would have been denouncing as criminal, practices far different from slaveholding. But inspiration taught the holy penman the only correct and efficacious method of conveying their conemnation of this unchristian system. They pronounce of each one of those several things which constitute slavery, that it is sinful: thus clearly and forever denouncing the system, wherever it might appear, and whatever name it might assume. If a writer should take up each part of your Federal Constitution separately, and condemn it arti-cle by article, who would have the folly to assert that, all, he had not expressly condemned the Constitu-Who would say, that this thorough and entire disapproval of every part of the instrument of confederation, must pass for nothing, and is no proof of the writer's hostility to it, because he has never said in exactly so many words, 'I disapprove of the Constitution of the United States?' We see that he could condemn it most explicitly and the explicitly and the explicitly and the explicitly are the explicitly are the explicitly are the explicitly are the explicitly and the explicitly are the explicit and the explicit are the explicitly are the explicit and the explicit are the explicit are the explicit and the explicit are citly and thoroughly without even mentioning it by

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.-1. From what has been said on certain words in the Greek language, it ap-pears that there is no evidence that there was, in the primitive church, any such relation as that of master and slave, properly so called; but that of master and

servant, there certainly was.

2. There is no evidence that there is in the church at this time such a relation as master and slave, properly so called; but that of master and servant does

properly exist.

3. From what has been said it follows, if I mistake not, that you have not properly defined and guarded your principle, when you tell us it "is this, and only this, that the adherents to old-fashioned abolitionism believe that the relation of master and slave may, and does in many cases, exist under such circumstances as free the master from the just charge of guilt of im-morality." But you have not told us what slavery is, nor what the "circumstances" are which "free the master from guilt;" and we cannot assent to your doctrine, till we know what it is, and how the circumstances in the case affect the parties concerned. What is the slavery which frees the master from guilt? Is it a voluntary, or an involuntary servitude on the part of the slave? Or does it recognize the slave as the mere property and chattel of his master? Is it the condition of one whose master treats him with justice and equity, or the reverse of this? As you have not, to my knowledge, any where explained your views on these points, and as you have char-ged me before the public, with having kept the differ-ence in principle between you and the abolitionists out of sight, I now call upon you for an explanation of that slavery, and those circumstances which free the master from guilt.

Your principle is too unguarded for this corrupt age and world. You give no authoritative rule to bind the master to do right, but suspend the condition of the slave on "circumstances" of which the master will be the sole judge. And who does not know that that would be the ruin of the slaves, and that their wants will always weigh less with the master,

There are a few things in your letter to me which remain to be noticed, and this may be as suitable a

time for that purpose as I shall have.
I said in my letter to Dr. B., that "I was not clear that slavery in every shape and form should at once cease." I was not clear as to what civil disabilities the emancipated slave might reasonably lie under, fo a season, while qualifying himself for the duties and privileges of a citizen. I said also in the same sentence, that that slavery which regards one man as the property of another, subject to sale and transfer at the will of the master, should cease, and be discontinued instantly and for ever. I am not conscious that I have expressed any sentiment in the above sentence different from that of the abolitionists; but you have assumed that there is a difference,-have reasoned upon your own assumption, and have entirely overlooked, and thereby misrepresented, all which is essential in

the sentiment I express.

I will just notice another instance much like this. I say, I do not approve "all the measures of the abolitionists;" and you represent me as disapproving them all, or liking none of them. And you dwell upon these things long enough to have done me ample justice. I regret these things, as they seem a departure from that friendly feeling which was professed at the outset. But I assure you, dear sir, that I lay up nothing against you, and only wish, if our corresp should be continued, that these small aberrations from the best course, may not be repeated. You say much about my joining the abolitionists

while there are several things I disapprove of among them. But the point above all others which you dwell upon-my hesitancy whether slavery in every shape and form should at once cease-I have overcome. And it appears to me a wiser and safer course to be receiving accessions of light and knowledge, even in old age, than stiffly to contend for old opinions and prejudices. I feel that I am under obligatake a position which allows me to speak my mind freely to all parties, and to receive offered light from all. I can act with the abolitionists, though I do not go with them to the full extent of all their measures. Must we wait till we and the abolitionists see eye to eye in all matters, before we unite in putting down the greatest evil the sun ever shone upon? Alas! we must wait till millions of human beings are born and die in slavery, before that time will come. The time was, when Christians acted toward each other much on the same principle as you now do. All were professedly devoted to subvert the kingdom of darkness, and to extend that of the Redeemer. they would not commune together; they would not join with each other in acts of religious worship, because they had adopted different creeds, and different modes of worship and administration. They disputed, they preached and wrote against each other. In this way they were doing the work of the common enemy. At length they saw the tendency of these things, and began to reform; and though the reform is not completed, we rejoice that it is in progress.— None have complained more of this spirit of bigotry and opposition, than our own church. Yet in respect lition, we stand aloof and do nothing; and not merely do nothing, but we oppose our brethren, and and treat them as the worst enemies of the cause we all ought to support.

This course from the Methodists, is most inconsis

tent and wrong. We profess to believe that slavery is a great evil; and you, sir, have said, "it is evil, only evil, and that continually." But what are we doing to remove this great evil? Can you name one thing? "O, the abolitionists are driving on at such a rate, that we cannot join them." Was this objection of the cannot poin them. tion ever made, when many of our preachers and young Christians were severe in their language to-ward others, and imprudent in their zeal? Did we stand aloof and say, "We cannot co-operate with these," and therefore do nothing? But perhaps you will say, that the church has a " standing article against slavery." A standing article against slavery! And might I not say, that it has in a great measure become a dead letter? Suppose that temperance, instead of abolition, were our subject; would you stand afar off and say, "Many have advocated false principles, many have advocated false principles, many ny have written inflama, atory articles, and many have used improper expression, and harsh and severe denunciations against their opponents; and therefore, I will take no sides, but refer to our standing article against intemperance? Yes, a standing article against

"The foregoing remarks on the Greek language, and lengthy extract, are taken from an address to the Presby-terians of Kentucky, by a committee of the Synod of Kentucky in 1826

to banish the manufacture, traffic, and use of ardent spirits from the land, by a standing order against intemperance? As long time would it require to banish slavery in the same way. And would not this be to triffe with the subject? Could we justify ourselves in doing nothing to cure the evils of slavery by saying that the abolitionists are doing too much? If they are doing wrong, let us take the work out of their hands and do it ourselves, and do it as it ought to be done. Are we acting a consistent part? Are we clear before the world and in the sight of Heaven, while we take gazing world more of the fruits of our heavenly docthe evils of slavery—we heard the sighs, and saw the and submit to be governed by its righteous laws. disapproved of the measures of the abolitionists for their emancipation, and therefore stood aloof and did

Many anti-abolitionists have told us, that the ques tion of abolition is a question which exclusively be-longs to the slave-holding States,—that the free States cannot touch it, and have no right to interfere—that Congress itself has no constitutional right to do away slavery even in the District of Columbia. This last consider as one of the most flimsy pretences ever set up by men of sense. If Congress has not this right, it is nowhere; for when the States which originally held the territory, ceded it to Congress, they ceded their sovereignty with the soil. Those States, therefore represent the congress of the cong of this, I ventured on the expression which you have reated so queerly, as no doubt to have produced many a smile, that "we," the sovereign people of these United States, by our representatives in Congress asembled, "can" have a right "to do away slavery in the District," and also to prevent any new State from oming into the Union with power to hold slaves.

I also ventured the opinion, that if "the free States hould unanimously decide in favor of abolition, such an event would seal the death warrant of slavery in this republic." At this you are "greatly surprised;" especially as the free States did once decide in favor of abolition, and national abolition did not follow. I have the advantage of you, sir, for I cannot be surprised at any thing, since I have seen good men stand loof from the cause of abolition, in these United

When certain States abolished slavery, the evils of that system were not viewed and felt as they now are. had but few slaves, and needed none. The nation did not at that day groan under the weight of the evils of slavery, as it now does. This population was not as great then as now, nor were the fears of the slave-holders as much alarmed. Understanding the slave of the These Northern States did not emancipate their stances, and with a majority in Congress from the free States, I hazarded the opinion that the death warrant of slavery would be sealed,—a figurative expression to be sure, for the certain and spredy dissochair, intense piety. ition of the whole system of slavery,-if the free states were unanimously against it.

You labor hard to make it appear that there is but ittle difference between you and myself after all, and call upon me to show wherein I am more an aboliionist than you are. You press this so hard, that I I have yet done, what are my views respecting slave-ry and abolition. I shall then leave it to you to say w far you agree with me and with the abolitionists

1. That slavery is not merely a political evil, but a sin, a great sin, against God and our fellow beings: but I here keep in view the difference in condition between a slave and a servant; the former being regarded merely as property, and not entitled to the retract? same justice and mercy as other human beings are; while the latter is voluntary in his condition, and is ntitled to, and actually receives kind treatment fro is master, with all that justice and equity which are due from one member of society to another. In a country where slavery exists, and where legal eman-cipation is dangerous both to master and slave, the

as Christian ministers, to denounce the system of sla its train ;-that we must do this, or betray our trust as

the ambassadors of Christ. 3. That it is wrong to speak of slavery, such as that tem of evils among ourselves and throughout the earth. Slavery in these States is viewed as a very different thing from what it once was. Fifty years

" Vice is a monster of so frightful mein, That to be hated, needs but to be seen; Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

4. That we ought to hold concerts of prayer, for

that we may mutually assist each other in this great work, and correct each other's errors wherever they In conclusion, I hope it will not be found necessary

the public before long, Providence permitting.

affection, your friend and brother, T. MERRITT.

Lynn, Feb. 1, 1837.

TESTIMONY OF A HEATHEN. Lucian, a heathen historian, and an enemy of Christianity, wrote in the second century. Such testimony as the following, from such a source, reflects great nor on the early Christians. Says Lucian,

"It is incredible what expedition they [Christians] us when any of their friends are known to be in trouble. a word, they spare nothing upon such an occasion. For these miserable men have no doubt but they shall be immortal, and live for ever; therefore they contemn death, and many surrender themselves to sufferings. Moreover, their first lawgiver has taught them that they are all brethren when once they have turned, and renounced the god of the Greeks, and worship that Master of theirs who things of this world, and look upon them as common, and trust one another without any particular security; for which reason any subtle fellow. by good management, may impose upon this simple people, and grow rich among

What a beautiful specimen does this prezent of the what a beautiful specimen does this present of the obedience of the early Christians to the precepts of benevolence and caring for each other, that are so clearly taught in the Bible. Go, search the history of come here. The Presbyterian comes here to make mon-

intemperance, which may be found in every lawyer's man, and see if any other system than the gospel ev- ey, and seeing he is among a people who do not profess every effort to reach the wreck in boats, but were obliged office in the land! How much time would it require of produced the like effects. Examine the fruits of to banish the manufacture, traffic, and use of ardent heathenism, Mahometanism, and infidelity, and how

we clear before the world and in the sight of Heaven, while we are doing nothing? nay, while we take up every opprobrious epithet used by slaveholders, and hurl them at the abolitionists? When we stand at the bar of our final Judge, will it be found a sufficient justification of ourselves to say, "Lord, we saw the next of slavery—we heard the surfus and saw the next soft slavery—we heard the surfus and saw the next soft slavery—we heard the surfus and saw the next soft slavery—we heard the surfus and saw the next soft slavery—we heard the surfus and saw the next soft slavery—we heard the surfus and saw the next surfus of slavery—we heard the surfus and saw the next surfus of slavery—we heard the surfus and saw the next surfus of slavery—we heard the surfus of slavery—we have slavery—we hav

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1837.

YOUNG MEN'S METHODIST MISSIONARY

The Anniversary of the Young Men's Methodist Foreign Missionary Society was celebrated on Sabbath evening, Jan. 29th, at the church in Bromfield street. The addresses were all exceedingly appropriate and spirited, fore, cannot do away slavery in the District; and if Congress cannot, there is no power which can. Here then we have the very singular anomaly of a District ried attention. Each speaker appeared to feel that he ten miles square, the seat of government, and a heavy was not to make a few set remarks, and so fill up the pulation, under no government whatever. In view time allotted to him on the occasion, but rather to give words to the gushing emotions of a full heart; and the corresponding sympathy excited, which seemed to per vade the whole assembly, was exhibited at the close, in a way very gratifying, especially to the members of the Society; - they acknowledge the receipt of \$76, as the

contribution of the evening.

The following are the resolutions passed, and the name of the gentlemen who offered, and those who seconder them. They were seconded with out remark.

By Rev. A. Stevens, and seconded by Rev. F. P. Tracy: Resolved, That the past success, together with all the essential tendencies of the gozpel, se cure to its friends

the certainty of its final triumph. By Rev. M. L. Scudder, seconded by Mr. G. Horton : Resolved, That the signs of the time s encourage us t believe, that Christ as a Saviour, is soon to be preache to every nation under heaven.

Rev. Dr. Bolles of the same church: Resolved. That the moral aspects of the times, ind cating, as they do, the speedy subjugation of the world to Christ, demand of Christians, especially of young

By Rev. Mr. Armstrong, one of the Secretaries of the American Board, seconded by Rev. D. S. King:

Resolved, That the present attitude and a spect of the cause of missions, call for increasing liberality, and more fervent prayer from all who love that cause. "We have been informed through a source entitled to credit, that the Publishing Association of Zion's Herald,

instructed their editor not to notice the Olive E ranch, to reply to any of its staten ents."—Olive Branch. The editor of the Olive Branch is hereby infor med that its " source" is not entitled to credit; for the editor of this paper has never been instructed by the Prablishing

NEW ORLEANS CITY.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

New Orleans, Jan. 17, 1837. BR. BROWN-On the 10th inst. I took passage of board the steamer Ouachitta (Washitta) for this cit y. At aster has it in his power to make the slave virtually 4 P. M., we dropped down Mobile Bay to the Gulf of free-and that many have actually done so, and thence- Mexico, which is twenty miles from the city. 48 we orward retained them in their service without guilt. came the "inner passage," we passed only about 15fteen [N. B.—It would be a matter of some satisfaction miles in the Gulf; we then entered Lake Borgne, and afo know your opinion of the nature of slavery, wheth-2. That it is our duty as Christians, and especially from the city, and took the cars upon a rail road, which passage only about 160 miles. We landed about five mile very—to show it to the people in its true colors, with its horrid aggravations, and the miseries it draws in fought. As might be expected, it was with curiority approached for the first time a city famed like this for hits commercial facilities, immense wealth and shocking in ulegalized in this land, in softened, palliating terms.—
To do this, is to reconcile ourselves and others to circumstances, (it being in the midst of rain) to say the its evils by degrees, and thus to perpetuate this sys- truth, I was much disappointed. It is much more of place in every respect than I had expected to find it .-Probably this would be the case with most persons from the North. In amount of shipping in its harbor, it vies though greatly aggravated, it is spoken of as a "civil institution of the South." Alas! If this is one of of the order and regularity which prevails, it surpasses the civil institutions of the South, what must be their any harbor I have ever seen. In coming up from the rail road, you first pass an immense number of " Merchan men" of the largest class, moored side by side, four deep You next pass a large number of smaller ships, of differ ent sizes, moored with their bows to the "pier;" the come the steamboats, and so great is the number, that as the Georgians say, they are a "sight." They exceed in the abolition of slavery. The magnitude of the object requires it, and our dependent condition renders ings in the business part of the city, are much better than highly proper.

That we should join in with the abolitionists, be built, which would be an ornament to any city in the Union. There is one building contemplated, to be called the "Colonade," which will cover 90,000 square feet. It is to contain a number of halls of splendid size and architecture for us to go on replying and rejoining. Should you reply to this, and should your reply be what I have on to expect, I shall probably not rejoin. I shall, tire change in the appearance of the city; and a cursory however, make one or two more communications to view of the great number of new buildings which every where meet the eye, convinces the stranger that a great In hope that we may be profited, and our readers change has already been effected within a few years. It edified by our discussion, I remain, with respect and the moral improvement of the place kept pace with its im provement in other respects, it would soon be one of the first places in the world. It is evident however, that a change in this respect is being brought about. Streets, where one year since, as I am informed, every store was opened on the Sabbath for trade, are now still on that day, and it is considered by most, brutish to continue for mer practices. The statement of respectable residents or this subject have astonished me, as I doubt not they would many others. I am credibly informed, that New Orleans is largely indebted to Northern men for her character for morality. Those very men who come to this place, and go back with such complaints of its immorality and licentiousness, are the very persons who support a Sabbath evening theatre, and a very large number of dissolute women. Oh, sir, if the mothers, wives and sisters at the North, but knew what is transacted here, they would to was crucified, and have engaged to live according to his their inexpressible horror find out that many of their relaaws. They have also a sovereign contempt for all the tives, yes, sons, husbands and brothers, were guilty of in famous crimes, when from home. And here I wish to ask a question: which is best, that those mothers, wives and sisters should remain ignorant of the base crimes which their husbands, &c., commit here, and the quiet of families remain undisturbed, or that their true character be

purpose, and the tender garment of his merality is badly saw the beats returning, leaving them in a condition of rent, by his spending the Lord's day in keeping his books, adjusting his accounts, &c. The Methodist comes here, bers were seen to fall dead upon the deck! joice. The supporters of this are the men who, a short vived. time since, strongly opposed a petition sent to the Mayor and City Council by the Presbyterian Church of this city, for liberty to ring their bell for religious services after eight o'clock, on the ground that such meetings were detrimental to public morals! Base hypocrisy! As might be expected, the number of churches is small. The Pres-Orleans surpasses any other place in the country, in point of importance. Let brethren at the North think of this. Yours, H.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—This Conference held its session at Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15. Bishop at Columbia, S. C., Jan. 10, 1838.

The Portsmouth Journal, alluding to the great quantity of grain manufactured into whiskey in this country, which has a direct tendency to continue, and perhaps increase the present high prices of bread, says :-

"A few days since not a single bushel of Rye could be obtained in this town. It is a fact which deserves legislative interference, that many portions of our country are suffering from the want of bread stuffs, while the large distilleries are seizing upon vast quantities of the best grain, and using it for a much worse purpose than committing it to the flames. If the gifts of Providence are to be thus trifled with and mis-applied, without complaint, let us not repine when famine stares us in the face."

AFFECTING DESCRIPTION.

The following extract of a letter written by a gentle man in New York City, says the Mercantile Journal, gives an affecting description of the appearance after death of the unfortunate individuals, who were lost in the bark Mexico, lately shipwrecked on Long Island Beach.

ose of those around me. I was aroused from the rev-by the entrance of a man—a Coroner.

As I was about to leave, my attention became directed to a girl, who, I afterwards learned, had come that morning from the city to search for her sister. She had sent for her to come over from England, and had received intelligence that she was in this ship. She came into the barn, and the second body she cast her eyes upon, was hers.—She gave way to such a burst of impassioned grief and anguish, that I could not behold her without sharing in her feelings. She threw herself upon the cold and icy iace and neck of the lifeless body, and thus, with her arms around her, remained wailing, moaning and sobbing till I came away—and when some distance off, I could hear her calling her by name in the most frantic manner.

So little time, it appears, had they to prepare for their fate, that I perceived a bunch of keys and a half eaten cake, fall from the bosom of a girl whom the Coroner was around the bosom of a girl whom the Coroner was a numerous population of poor whites, who were autured in penury and ignorance. Successive reparts cake, fall from the bosom of a girl whom the Coroner was removing. The cake appeared as if part of it had just been bitten and hastily thrust into her bosom, and round her neck was a ribbon with a pair of scissors suspended. And to observe the stout, rugged sailors, too, whose iron frames could endure so much hardship, here they lay sses of ice. Such scenes show us indeed how pow erless and feeble are all hnman efforts, when contending against the storms and tempests which sweep with resistless violence over the face of the deep. And yet the vessel was so near the shore, that the shrieks and moans of sel was so near the shore, that the shrieks and moans of the poor creatures were heard through that bitter, dread-ful night, till towards morning, the last groan died away, and all was hushed in death, and the murmur of the rag-ing billovs was all the sound that then met the ear.

After the storm, the wreck was approached, and here and there were seen columns, pillars of ice, which had formed on the frozen bodies, as the sea broke over them."

Nothing ever transpired in this country of so dreadful : character as the distressing circumstances attending the wreck of the Mexico, if we except that of the brig General Arnold, which was driven on the White Flat, near Plymouth Harbor, on the night of Dec. 24, 1778. Being destitute of a pilot, she was obliged to come to anchor, and in the night a heavy gale drove her on to the Flat, and she soon filled with water. The crew consisted of 105 men and boys, a great part of whom were unfortunately intoxicated. Dr. Thatcher, in his History of Plymouth, states that a tremendous storm of wind and snow came on, and on Saturday, the second day, a considerable body of ice, and the winds and waves still raging with such dreadful violence, that no possible relief could be afforded to the miserable sufferers. The inhabitants made of \$50,000.

to serve God, he joins in attending the theatre, circus, &c., to desist, although aware that the seamen were in the with them. The Unitarian comes out here for the same

and to show that he is not behind his fellows in acquir- On Monday, the inhabitants passed over upon the ice ing wealth, he has to make out his "bills" of lading, write to the wreck. The scene is said to have been unuttera-his letters, look to the steamboats, &c., on the Sabbath.— bly awful and distressing. It is scarcely possible for the These things they all do. Is it any wonder then, that N. human mind to conceive a more appalling spectacle. The Orleans is not reformed? Money, money, is the Alpha men had crowded to the quarter deck, and even here they and Omega of all who come here. We hope however, were obliged to pile away dead bodies to make room for that the time is not far distant, when the preaching of the living. Seventy dead bodies, frozen into all imagina-Gospel and other institutions of Christianity, will go so far toward creating a public conscience, that a farther revolute shrouds and spars. About thirty exhibited signs of tion in the morals of the place will be effected. I think life, but were wholly unconscious. The bodies remained I see symptoms of this in the fact, that with all the advantages its owners have had, Caldwell's Theatre has been dreadfully distorted. Some were erect, some bending for some time a source of loss. I am informed that it sinks forward, some sitting with the head resting on the knees, for its owners a thousand dollars per week. This estab- and some with both arms extended clinging to spars.lishment is backed by a very strong influence in this city, Sixty of the bodies were thrown into the pit, as tney were but all will not do. At this the friends of morals will re- taken from the vessel. Only a few individuals finally sur-

REVIVALS.

WESTPORT, MASS.

BR. BROWN-Although I cannot inform you of conversions in this place, yet I can say, that the church byterians have one; the Pelagians one; the Episcopalians is rising, some, we trust, having found the pearl of perone; the Methodists two small ones, and another splendid fect love, and others are seeking it. A number of one, mostly finished. As a field of ministerial labor, New backsliders have been reclaimed, within a few days past, and some are seeking the Lord.

GEO. WINCHESTER. Jan. 30.

CHATHAM, CONN.

BROTHER BROWN-The Lord has been with us on Andrew was too ill to preside. Sixteen were admitted Chatham circuit for some months past, in power. More on trial and eight located. The next session is to be held than one hundred have professed to experience religion, and between sixty and seventy have already joined the church on probation. The cry of the church is, O Lord, sanctify thy people and carry forward thy work. To God be glory forever. DAVID TODD. Jan. 30.

VIENNA, ME.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter written from Vienna, Me., to a friend in thi

"There has been a glorious revival of religion in the vicinity of this place within the last two months. In Moninouth, two hundred persons have been converted to God under Methodist preaching.

" In Hallowell, during the abovementioned time, a proracted meeting was held, which continued 15 days. "A glorious revival is now going on in this place, among different denominations of Christians."

LIFE OF SUMMERFIELD

We have already informed our readers, that a new life Mexico, lately shipwrecked on Long Island Beach.

"On reaching Hempstead, I concluded to go somewhat off the road to look at the place where the ship Mexico was cast away. In half an hour we came to Lot's lavern, some four or five miles this side of the beach where the ship lay—and here, in his barn, had been deposited the bodies of the ill-fated passengers which had been thrown upon the shore. I went out to the barn.—
The doors were open, and such a scene as presented itself to my view, I certainly never could have contemplated. It was a dreadful, a frightful scene of horror.

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The doors were open, and such a scene as presented itself to my view, I certainly never could have contemplated. It was a dreadful, a frightful scene of horror.

Forty or fitty bodies, of all ages and sexes, were lying promiscuously before me, over the floor, all frozen, and as solid as marble—and all except a few, in the very dresses in which they periabed. Some with their hands clenched, as if for warmth, and almost every one, with an americooked and bent as it would be in clinging to the register.

There were scattered about among the number, four or five beautiful little girls, from six to sixteen years of age, their cheeks and lips as red as roses, with their calm blue eyes open, looking you in the face, as if they would speak. I could hardly realize that they were dead. I touched their cheeks, and they were frozen as hard and as solid as a rock, and not the least indentation could be made by any pressure of the hand. I could perceive a resemblance to each other, and supposed them to be the daughters of a passenger named Pepper, who perished together with his wife and all the family.

On the arms of some were to be seen the impression of the rope which they had clung to—the mark of the twist deeply sunk into the flesh. I saw one poor negro sailor, a tall man, with his head thrown back, his lips parted, and his now sightless eyeballs turned upward, and his arms crossed over his breast, as if imploring Heaven for aid. a tall man, with his head thrown back, his lips parted, and his now sightless eyeballs turned upward, and his arms crossed over his breast, as if imploring Heaven for aid.—
This poor fellow evidently had frozen, while in the act of fervent prayer.

One female had a rope tied to her leg, which had bound her to the rigging—and another little fellow had been crying, and thus frozen, with the muscles of the face just as we see children when crying. There was a brother and sister dashed upon the beach locked in each other's arms; but they had been separated in the barn. All the men had their lips firmly compressed together, and with the most agonizing expression on their countenances I ever beheld.

The most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the most consummate address in winning souls to Christ the Dr. Colton has that just appreciation and ardent admiration of the character and eloquence of Summerfield, which will be as sure to render him as successful biographer, as they are indispensable qualification and ardent admiration of the character and eloquence of Summerfield, which will be as sure to render him as uccessful biographer, as they are indispensable qualification of the character and eloquence of Summerfield, which will be as sure to render him as uccessful biographer, as they are indispensable most agonzing expression on their confidences I ever had influential sect of Christians of whose tenets Mr. Summerfield was so able an expositor, and so eloquent an advocate. Mr. Colton will perform his task without parforzen just in that position. It was an awful sight—and such a picture of horror was before me that I became unconsciously fixed to the spot, and found myself trying to suppress my ordinary breathing, lest I should disturb the repose of those around me. I was aroused from the rev-

memory, of a mind kindred to his own. there is a numerous population of poor whites, who were nurtured in penury and ignorance. Successive genera-tions of them, we are told, during the last century, have lived and died in utter ignorance of letters, and in vice and the present race inherit the character and habits of their fathers.

We cut the above from the New England Spectator. We do not know where it originated, as it appears in that paper without credit. The name, Isaiah Harris, is not on the Minutes of the Virginia, or South Carolina Conference. He may be a local preacher. As the Virginia Conference Sentinel has given no account of the affair, we hope it may prove to be without foundation.

The whole amount received for re-building the Book Concern up to Jan. 28, is \$66,000.

Three lads were recently tried at Charlestown, before Justice Willard, for disturbing a Methodist prayermeeting. Their offence was whispering and laughing in the meeting. They were each fined, and had to pay the costs of court. It would be well for those-base fellows who occasionally indulge themselves in this low business, to remember, that the Methodists are shielded by as much law, as any other denomination; and let our people remember this too.

FIRE AT AUBURN, N. Y .- The city of Auburn was visited the 21st ult. by the most destructive fire ever exnumber of the men died. Sunday morning, the vessel perienced in that place. It was providentially checked was seen in the most distressful situation, enveloped in by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder, which blew ice and snow, and the whole shore was frozen to a solid up the building containing it. About 20 buildings were

SENATE. Saturday, Jan. the Committee on Education of empowering the Prudential tricts to dismiss School Tead when found incompetent to tes for other good cause; also, to refractory scholars.

MASSACHUSETTS

FEBRUARY 8, 1837.

House. A petition praying may be established, in conn County, for the accommodation

SENATE. Monday, Jan. the special joint comm ttee on of Amherst College, submitted accompanied with a Resolve to were laid on the table, and ord House. The House resol of the Whole, for the consider the deposite of the Surplus Re SENATE. Tuesday, Jan. 3 capital of the Boston and Low engrossed.

House. The committee to tion of the town of Roxbury, o laws, reported that the petition. SENATE. Wednesday, Fe on the petition of the Wesleys the table and ordered to be pri House. The House wer Whole on the Surplus Bill. amendment to the bill, providi half upon the rateable polls o upon the population of 1830, w SENATE. Thursday, Feb. petition of Amherst College, petition of the President of W nied by a resolve in aid of said

on the table and ordered to be House. Mr. Ruggles of I tion praying the passage of su persons claimed as slaves, the An amendment to the Surpl ed, providing that the Treasure nually to the Treasurer of Ma

SENATE. Friday, Feb. 3. House. The Committee o each county. Read and order The Surplus Revenue bill w

Yeas 406, Nays 46. SENATE. Saturday, Feb. House. Mr. Ruggles of 1 tition of Francis Jackson and ? the Legislature to protest in th Commonwealth against the a gress, passed the 18th of Janua petitions, memorials, propositions any way, or to any extent what very, and further asking that a sent to each of our Senators an gress; laid upon the table.

CONGRE SENATE. Wednesday, Jan the sales of public lands to actu

Hover. Mr. Bell introduce dom of elections. [This bill all officers and agents of the g the contribution of money, the lege, the abuse of privilege of penalty of a fine not exceeding a removal frem office.]

The bill for the admission of ed : Yeas 132, Nays 43. SENATE. Thursday, Jan. the petition of A. B. Quincy, discovery for determining the ers, which was committed. T

their seats. House. Mr. Bell continue secure the freedom of election SENATE. Friday, Jan. 27 .mittee on Finance reported a b revenue, which was read twice der for Thursday next.

House. Most of the day w tercation between Mr. Jarvis Tennessee, and in producing a SENATE. Friday, Jan. 28. leave of the Senate in a brief Mr. King of Alabama was cho House. A resolution was retary of the Navy for the repo

missioners on the subject of a ! SENATE. Monday, Jan. 3 Treasury Circular and the Lan discussed, but without any acti House. Many abolition pe different States, all of which w A petition of 1200 merchant ented, praying the establish It was referred to the Committ SENATE. Tuesday, Jan. 3 sales of Public Lands, except to

House. The House consid to bring in a bill for the securit SENATE. Thursday, Feb.

the memorial of foreign author copy-right laws. It was refer The Land Bill was then debated House. The Indian approp Alford of Georgia, male a spee the trouble with the Indians, t Government agents in their con Some debate was had upon

AMERICAN BOARD .- The the last month are \$19,000, a SURPLUS REVENUE .- The

North Carolina has appropriated in the Surplus Revenue to the internal improvements.

What a pleasant thing it i fire on a winter's evening, and per, (say, if you please, Zion's H. in advance. " A word," &

General Inte

The English papers state, that or eighty vessels, chiefly Ameri Slave Trade, on the coast of Africal

All the vessels owned on the ployed in the slave trade, are, w "American built vessels." Man were built in the United States are of the fastest sailing class, ar built models. They are manned men, and sent out under the Archese money is paid there—the sold) there—the master and cre the flag is changed there-and the business for which she was const

wreck in boats, but were obliged are that the seamen were in the en the miserable victims on board g, leaving them in a condition of r spirits were appalled, and numead upon the deck!

FEBRUARY 8, 1837.

ibitants passed over upon the ice ne is said to have been unutterag. It is scarcely possible for the e a more appalling spectacle. The quarter deck, and even here they ray dead bodies to make room for ad bodies, frozen into all imaginawed over the deck, or attached to About thirty exhibited signs o nconscious. The bodies remained ch they died, the features being Some were erect, some bending ith the head resting on the knees, ms extended clinging to spars .e thrown into the pit, as they were Only a few individuals finally sur

VIVALS.

TPORT, MASS.

ough I cannot inform you of conyet I can say, that the church st, having found the pearl of perare seeking it. A number of a reclaimed, within a few days eking the Lord, GEO. WINCHESTER.

THAM, CONN. -The Lord has been with us on me months past, in power. More

professed to experience religion, seventy have already joined th The cry of the church is, O Lord, earry forward thy work. To God DAVID TODB.

rom Vienna, Me., to a friend in this glorious revival of religion in the within the last two months. In red persons have been converted to

itted to make the following extract

preaching. ing the abovementioned time, a proneld, which continued 15 days.

al is now going on in this place, minations of Christians."

F SUMMERFIELD.

IENNA, ME.

formed our readers, that a new life out being prepared, containing addist, which will greatly enhance the We are pleased with the following y from the Churchman, an Episco ts a kind and candid spirit, and is deep hold that wonderful man had ristians, other than the denomina nged. We shall look impatiently for

MERFIELD.—We congratulate the those who—as who does not—cher-is servant of CHRIST, so briefly lent is servant of CWMIST, so briefly lent taken to heaven, that his biography as a new form by the Rev. Chauncy resident of Bristol College, with the illection of fresh materials never be-liand's Life of Summerfield went has, and was received with great in-cessarily defective, first as wanting hapersonal acquaintance with the cessarily defective, first as wanting he a personal acquaintance with the let impart, and next, for a compara-rials that was unavoidable in such the compart, and partly the band of Summerfield, and partly have come into the possession of the who have engaged Dr. Colton, to give the partly districted in liant career so deservedly attracted properties. niration of all who could appreciate the glowing fervor of a devoted pie-summate address in winning souls to of spirit, and the simplicity of government of the bat Dr. Colton has that just appreciate and allouanes iration of the character and ele ich will be as sure to render him a r, as they are indispensable qualifica-and the ability and learning of this rell known to require our certificate. of Summerfield will possess attracse of the volume which preceded it, predicted; and we shall be much mis-eet the cordial approval of that large of Christians of whose tenets Mr. able an expositor, and so eloquent an on will perform his task without par-ed it may lean toward the lamented aged in setting before the public, the claims to admiration and reverential

kindred to his own. he Gospel Murdered.—Rev. Isaiah the Methodist Episcopal Church, was ed, in Surry county, Va., on the 23d at a neighbor's, three or four miles and was returning in his gig; and three or four hundred yards of his through the head by some one behind y killed. The perpetrator of this hor-not been discovered. Attempts had de to kill Mr. Harris, a pious and good he spring from which water was taken family. This device failed—and its t is thought, are the persons who have s population of poor whites, who were and ignorance. Successive generaare told, during the last century, have tter ignorance of letters, and in vice : ace inherit the character and habits of

we from the New England Spectator. here it originated, as it appears in that t. The name, Isaiah Harris, is not he Virginia, or South Carolina Conbe a local preacher. As the Virginia l has given no account of the affair, ve to be without foundation.

unt received for re-building the Book 28, in \$66,000

were recently tried at Charlestown, bed, for disturbing a Methodist prayerffence was whispering and laughing in y were each fined, and had to pay the would be well for those-base fellows dulge themselves in this low business. the Methodists are shielded by as much denomination; and let our people re-

IRN, N. Y .- The city of Auburn was by the most destructive fire ever explace. It was providentially checked a quantity of gunpowder, which blew ntaining it. About 20 buildings were ing property to the amount of 70 or ch there was insurance to the amount

and referred.

SENATE. Monday, Jan. 30 .- Mr. Lawrence, from were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

House. The committee to whom was referred a peti-

tion of the town of Roxbury, on the subject of the license laws, reported that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Senate. Wednesday, Feb. 1.—A report and resolve las the table and ordered to be printed.

House. The House went into Committee of the

petition of Amherst College, submitted a report on the petition of Amherst College, submitted a report on the petition of the President of Williams' College, accompanied by a resolve in aid of said College, which were laid was severely bitten in the arm by a mad dog, which was on the table and ordered to be printed.

House. Mr. Ruggles of Fall River presented a petipersons claimed as slaves, the right of a trial by jury. An amendment to the Surplus Revenue Bill was adopt-

ed, providing that the Treasurer shall pay sixty dollars annually to the Treasurer of Marshpee District for the use SENATE. Friday, Feb. 3 .- Nothing of interest.

House. The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill for the appointment of a special Judge of Probate for each county. Read and ordered to be printed. The Surplus Revenue bill was passed to be engrossed

Yeas 406, Nays 46.

SENATE. Saturday, Feb. 4 .- Nothing of importance. HOUSE. Mr. Ruggles of Fall River, presented a petition of Francis Jackson and 75 others of Boston, asking the Legislature to protest in the name of the people of thi monwealth against the arbitrary resolution of Congress, passed the 18th of January last, upon the subject of petitions, memorials, propositions, or papers, relating ir any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of sla very, and further asking that a copy of said protest may be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Co gress; laid upon the table.

CONGRESS.

SENATE. Wednesday, Jan. 25.—The bill to restrict Whale Oil, Whale Oil, the sales of public lands to actual settlers, was further de- Whale Bone,

House. Mr. Bell introduced a bill to secure the freedom of elections. [This bill forbids the interference of lege, the abuse of privilege of office, or by threats, under has been taken from the actual guages—for other ports, penalty of a fine not exceeding \$1000, and in some cases, a removal from office.] removal from office.]

The bill for the admission of Michigan was finally pass-

SENATE. Friday, Jan. 27 .- Mr. Wright from the Com-

Tennessee, and in producing a reconciliation.

SENATE. Friday, Jan. 28 .- The Vice President took leave of the Senate in a brief and pertinent address, and Mr. King of Alabama was chosen in his stead. House. A resolution was passed, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the report made by the Navy Com-

missioners on the subject of a Navy Yard at the South. SENATE. Monday, Jan. 30.—The bill to repeal the Treasury Circular and the Land Bill were taken up and discussed, but without any action upon either. House. Many abolition petitions were presented from

different States, all of which were laid on the table. A petition of 1200 merchants of New York City wa presented, praying the establishment of a National Bank.

It was referred to the Committee on Commerce. SENATE. Tuesday, Jan. 31 .- The bill to prohibit the sales of Public Lands, except to actual settlers, was taken up and considered.

House. The House considered the motion for leave to bring in a bill for the security of the Freedom of Elec-

the memorial of foreign authors, with reference to our copy-right laws. It was referred to a select Committee.

The Land Bill was then debated till the Senate adjourned.

House. The Indian appropriation was passed. Mr.

Alford of Georgia, male a speech, in which he attributed copy-right laws. It was referred to a select Committee. Alford of Georgia, male a speech, in which he attributed the trouble with the Indians, to the faithlessness of the Government agents in their country.

Some debate was had upon the Naval appropriation

the last month are \$19,000, and for the last six months \$112,000.

North Carolina has appropriated the portion of that State in the Surplus Revenue to the support of education and internal investment in the support of education and internal investment. internal improvements.

fire on a winter's evening, and read a religious newspaper, (say, if you please, Zion's Herald,) that has been paid " in advance. " A word," &c.

General Intelligence.

The English papers state, that there are now seventy or eighty vessels, chiefly American built, engaged in the Slave Trade, on the coast of Africa.—Newburyport Her-

All the vessels owned on the coast of Brazil and em-ployed in the slave trade, are, with scarcely an exception, "American built vessels." Many of them, as we know, were built in the United States on special order. They are of the fastest sailing class, and most beautiful clipper built models. They are manned here by American sea. built models. They are manned here by American seamen, and sent out under the American flag. The purchase money is paid there—the vessel transferred (not sold) there—the master and crew are discharged there.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Senate. Saturday, Jan. 23.—It was ordered, that the Committee on Education inquire into the expediency of empowering the Prudential Committee of School Districts to dismiss School Teachers in their employment, when found incompetent to teach or manage a school, and for other good cause; also, to dismiss from the school all refractory scholars.

House. A petition praying that Houses of Correction may be established, in connection with farms, in each County, for the accommodation of paupers, was presented and referred.

American ve sels, not purposely built for the slave trade, are often sold there, at high prices, when the master or supercargo has carte blanche to make the most of the voyage, because they happen to be adapted to the purpose, and slave vessels are in demand. Not only so, but it is a common custom for owners of fast sailing vessels, until for some particular purpose—smuggling, perhaps, or other honest pursuit—when they find the first intention unsuccessful, or its objects deleated, to send them to "Brazil and a market"—vessel, cargo, soul and all. The restless cupidity of our own people, has done more to perpetuate the slave trade than almost any other influence. Were the Brazilians and Spaniards of the West India Islands, left to their own resources, and their own skill in ands, left to their own resources, and their own skill in naval architecture, to find the means of carrying on the business, it would soon become extinct. The vigilance of the special joint comm tree on the petition of the Trustees of Amherst College, submitted a detailed Report thereon, accompanied with a Resolve to aid said Institution, which States .- Boston Transcript.

Were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

House. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of the bill concerning the deposite of the Surplus Revenue.

Senate. Tuesday, Jan. 31.—The bill to increase the capital of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road, passed to be engrossed.

House. The committee to whom was referred a petisymptoms of aberation of mind, approaching Transcript.

Deaths in Boston .- The number of deaths in this city SENATE. Wednesday, Feb. 1.—A report and resolve last year was 1770; viz. of consumption 233, of lung feon the petition of the Wesleyan Academy, were laid on ver 81, of typhus fever 47; deaths of children under one vear old 373.

HOUSE. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Surplus Bill. After some discussion, an amendment to the bill, providing for a distribution of one half upon the rateable polls of 1837, and the other half upon the population of 1830, was adopted.

SENATE. Thursday, Feb. 2.—The Committee on the SENATE. Thursday, Feb. 2.—The Committee on the senate of the se

soon after shot.

Whale Fisheries .- The following statement of the imtion praying the passage of such a law, as will secure to persons claimed as slaves, the right of a trial by jury.

An amendment to the Surplus Revenue Bill was adopted in the Surplus Revenue Bill was adopted. be perceived that the quantity of Sperm Oil imported in 1836 is less by about 42,000 bbls. than the quantity of the 1836 is less by about 42,000 bbls. than the quantity of the same article imported in the praceding year. The importations of Whale Oil exceed those of 1835, only 9,319 bbls. which is considerably less than had been anticipated. The quantity of Oil and Whalebone imported during the year, at an average of the prices at which it has been sold, amounts to \$5,689,394 40.

In January, 1836, Sperm Oil sold for 90 cents per gallon, by the cargo, and in January, 1837, although the quantity brought in is 42,000 bbls. less, it is now selling at the same rates, when almost every other article of traf-

at the same rates, when almost every other article of traffic has advanced in price about 25 per cent Importations of Oils and Whale Bone into the United States in 1836.

5	the second second	Speri	n.	whale.	Bone.		
	New Bedford,	58,651	bbls.	54,550 bbls.	474,883		
e	Nantucket,	33,960		1,900			
		3,692		19,845			
1	Sag Harbor,	3,740		24,650			
•	Warren,	3,860		3,799			
e	Bristol,	3,850		1,475			
-	Falmouth,	5,300		300			
	Hudson,	3,220		140			
	At other ports,	14,725		21,418			
	Estimated am	ount of	bone, e	xcept N. Bed	ford, 573		
	TOTAL.						

130,998 bbls. 88 cts. \$3,631,154 56 129,968 44 1,001,146 28 1,028,773 lbs. 25 259,193 25 \$5,689,494 29

1835. dom of elections. [This bill forbids the interference of all officers and agents of the government, in elections, by the contribution of money, the use of the franking privilent contribution of money and the franking privilent contribution of money and

Mr. Savage, the late Chief Justice of New York, who The bill for the admission of Michigan was finally passed: Yeas 132, Nays 43.

Senate. Thursday, Jan. 26.—Mr. Davis presented the petition of A. B. Quincy, stating that he had made a discovery for determining the temperature of steam boilers, which was committed. The Michigan Senators took their seats.

House. Mr. Bell continued his remarks on his bill to secure the freedom of elections.

Senate. Friday, Jan. 27.—Mr. Wright from the Com-

mittee on Finance reported a bill for the reduction of the Lyman Rathbun.-A letter has been received by a revenue, which was read twice, and made the special order for Thursday next.

House. Most of the day was spent in a personal alwas not there. His pursuers lost track of him about 250 tercation between Mr. Jarvis of Maine, and Mr. Bell of miles above N. Orleans; from which point they sent off a messenger on the route to Texas—to which them intended to go also.—Buffalo Jour. to which place one of

Dr. Channing says that "the office of editor is one of olemn responsibility, and the community should encoursolemn responsibility, and the community should encour-age the most gifted and virtuous men to assume it, by libthe most gitted and virtuous men to assume it, by the-erally recompensing their labor, and by according to them that freedom of thought and speech, without which no mind puts forth all its vigor, and which the highest minds rank among their dearest rights and blessings.

To Beer Drinkers.—It is affirmed, on medical authority, that a confirmed London beer drinker can hardly ratch his finger without the risk of his life, his body be ing perfectly gangrene. When a London drayman, a class of men who are in general models of health, strength, and soundness, receives a serious injury, Sir Astley Cooper says, if he is a bad beer drinker, it is always necessary to amputate, if you would give the patient the most distant chance of life.

Lowell .- The number of deaths in Lowell the last year was 276, of which 37 were of typhus fever, 27 of consumption, 22 of inflammation of the lungs, and 9 of scarlet fever.

The Washington Globe contradicts the story of President Jackson having sent a private letter to the King of Senate. Thursday, Feb. 2.—Mr. Clay introduced France, by the hand of Gov. Cass, as entirely destitute of

Sift your Coal Ashes .- A Philadelphian, who has been observing on the subject, has remarked, in relation to the very common neglect to sift the unconsumed coal from the ashes, that 33 per cent. of the coal purchased in that city was thrown away. The Commercial Herald esti-mates this waste in that city at \$200,000 per annum, if AMERICAN BOARD .- The receipts to this Board for even twelve and a half per cent. of the coal is throw

In Europe, a patent has been taken out for manufactur-ing whalebone into cloth. The cloth obtained from this SURPLUS REVENUE.—The Legislature of the State of larly adapted for making cravats, waistcoats, ribbons, &c.

made one hundred Horse Shoes in the almost incredible short space of one hour and forty-seven minutes, including a stoppage of six minutes. It was all done at one fire and with only two helpers, one to blow and the other to strike.

A Mr. Canfield was tried in Philadelphia a few days since for a libel on Dr. Sleigh. Canfield was found guilty of the publication, and as the truth of his charges were not allowed to be given in evidence, the Court fined him one hundred and fifty-six dollars, and to give bail for his good behavior. Mr. Canfield preferring to go to jail to complying with the requisitions of the Court, was committed

An order has been introduced in the Legislature, and adopted, authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to in-quire into the expediency of affording legislative aid to the culture of the Beet Root, and the manufacture of Sugar from that article. A bill will undoubtedly be reported favorable to the measure.

sold) there—the master and crew are discharged there—the flag is changed there—and there she enters upon the business for which she was constructed—a slaver. Other makes a good substitute for bread and butter.

ZION'S HERALD.

liberating the suffering man, who could be heard praying through the aperture. Square frames of the height of ordinary boards, were formed inside of the top curb, and jug beside the body almost drained of its contents, about ery succeeding frame having to be made smaller and dropped inside of the one above, the workmen soon became so much cramped that it was impossible to dig any further. This plan had to be abandoned when they were about four feet from the man's head. Having become more composed in his mind, the buried man began to give directions to his friends above how to proceed in their work. He told them to begin on the surface of the ground six feet distant from the first surface of the ground six feet distant from the first surface of the ground six feet distant from the first surface of the ground six feet distant from the first surface of the ground six feet distant from the first surface of the ground six feet distant from the first surface of the ground six feet distant from the first surface of the ground six feet distant from the first surface of the ground surface of the surface of the surface of the body almost drained of its contents, about the better to handle the jug and the surface of the body almost drained of its contents, about the bedter to handle the jug and the surface of the body almost drained of its contents, about the bedter to handle the jug and the surface of the body almost drained of its contents, about the bedter to handle the jug and the surface of the body almost drained of its contents, about the body almost drained of the body almost dr work. He told them to begin on the surface of the ground, six feet distant from the first curb, and take out all the earth from the space that enclosed it to the bottom; then earth from the space that enclosed it to the bottom; then to sink that curb around the timbers that enclosed him, after the common fashion of digging wells; he said the caved sand and gravel could then be removed carefully, and that he might be liberated—but not before the noon of the next day. This was about ten o'clock at night.— Those upon the ground did not shrink from the undertak-ing, impracticable as it appeared. Picks and shovels were collected in a short time, and by eleven o'clock the hercollected in a short time, and by eleven o'clock the herculean task of breaking up a frozen surface of thirty feet
in diameter, with the little exception of the space occupied in the centre by the curb, was commenced. The
ground was frozen to the depth of two and a half feet.—
As many men were placed upon the ground as could
work, and for the first hour nothing seemed to be done.
It was like working in stone. A circle of little holes, not
larger than a hat, was all that the most active picking had
effected.

However, cheered on by Mr. Joseph A. Yard, whose well known benevolence has been proved in many a case when others have shrunk for their personal safety, and who is ready at all times, to engage heart and hand, to rewho is ready at all times, to engage heart and hand, to relieve suffering, wherever found—and encouraged by Messrs. Lukens, Phares, and Grant, who labored without cessation from first to last, and who were most active in planning operations and directing the workmen, the citizens persevered in spite of difficulties. About sixty remained throughout the night, and until late in the morning, toiling unceasingly, until their labor had effected all that was required. The frozen ground was worn away particle by particle, until the soft earth was reached below the surface, and then with wedges the space within the circle was broken up. After this, the removal of the earth round the curb was rapid, and at day break they began to work inside of the curb and sink it gradually.—About ten o'clock, the poor man put his hand through an opening and shook hands with Mr. Lukens; he was too much overcome with gratitude to speak. At half past 11 much overcome with gratitude to speak. At half past 11 he was drawn out. He was much exhausted, but still

he was drawn out. He was much exhausted, but still capable of walking; and was conducted up the platform amid the cheers of the excited multitude.

He wished to address the crowd and thank them for their exertions, and was lifted upon a wagon that stood they. In a simple but feeling manner, he thanked them again and again for their goodness—and alluded to his feelings while buried alive—he thought for awhile he would in never get out—he prayed, and felt the sin of never praying except when some great affliction has befallen us.—All were still as death, listening and looking at a man who seemed to the vast assembly like one from another world—the dead brought to life.

seemed to the vast assembly like one from another world—the dead brought to life.

He was not much injured by his situation in the well, having stood in an upright position, but slightly bent forward. Having taken nourishment-frequently, and hearing the good reports of his friends from time to time, his spirits were not much depressed, after the second mode of liberation was attempted. He went home yesterday afternoon to his wife and children, who had not been informed of his perilous situation.

recruited the strength of those at work, who must be wise have sunk under their extraordinary exertions;—whose names ought also to be mentioned, if it were not impossible.—Trenton, N. J. Gaz.

son, Wm. Cozzens, C. S. Mason, J. Morris, W. Carpenter, and H. Maynard, \$2 each.

A. S. Hutchinson, S. A. Heyward, R. Gleason, S. Paul, E. Withington, F. P. Fletcher, and R. Cox, \$1 each.

nor its cure cannot out be acceptance. The first, and perhaps the most effectual means to be employed when medical advice is not at hand, is the application of hot—almost boiling—water, with a sponge, to the throat and upper part of the chest. This repeated every two minutes, will relieve the most desperate case. A blanket dipped in hot audmony, in a little sweetened water, may also be administered. We believe that this is the most important advice that can be given in such cases; and though it may have been unknown to many, yet it cannot be too often enforced on the attention of parents.—N. Y. Star.

The Hausville Cannel Coal of Kentucky .- This newadmirably adapted for making gas, and for use in locomo-tives—burns with a large yellow flame—leaves a small quantity of red ashes, containing pure oxyde of iron and clay. Its bitumen resembles petroleum and asphaltum.

Dr. J. considers the coal as valuable as the celebrated Cannel variety of England .- Poulean.

Lee in Calcutta.—The introduction of ice into Calcutta through the means of Yankee enterprise, seems to be hailed in the East as an event of great importance. The anticipated arrival of the Warsaw and other vessels from Boston, loaded with the commodity, is announced with much exultation. The Ice House, constructed after the American fashion, has realized every expectation. On May 13th, there was still three weeks' consumption in the finest preservation: and a block. finest preservation; and a block was taken out a few days before five feet long and two feet in thickness—worth there its weight almost in gold.—Poulson.

Cholera.—The French physicians have got up a new theory in relation to the Cholera. It is said to be caused by myriads of insects, some of them visible and some invisible to the naked eye, which are produced in the system—and cause disease and death. Dr. Viguet, distinguished as a military surgeon, and who has prescribed for many cases of this disease, is about to publish a work on the cholera, as it has appeared in Africa—and the treats. Cholera.-The French physicians have got up a new the cholera, as it has appeared in Africa—and the treat-ment which he has always employed with success. It is the witness of the Spirit.

—Boston Atlas.

The late Mr. Day, in conjunction with Mr. Martin, made an immense fortune by the manufacture of liquid blacking. He was blind for many years previous to his death—and by his will has bequeathed £100,000 to be applied to the granting of annuities of £10 or £20 each to poor blind men and women.

In her last sickness she suffered severely at times, but was always patient and resigned. On one occasion she said, "I have faith to believe I shall be raised above this distress, but I do not know when." When asked by her grand-daughter, (the only near relative she had on earth.) if she desired any thing, she replied, "I want nothing but grand-daughter, the only near relative she had on earth.) Jesus." When asked if she felt as though Christ would be with her, she replied, "O yes." One of her friends

Astonishing Escape.—A laboring man, Daniel Carser, was, day before yesterday, buried alive in a well he was cleaning on Mill Hill. While at work at the bottom of the well, which was six feet below an old curb made of plank and boards placed perpendicularly, the loose sand began to cave in around him. He called to the men at the windlass to draw him up immediately. He sprang into the bucket and had been drawn but a few feet above the bottom of the old curb when it was crushed in at the foot, until the timbers coming against the bucket were prevented closing entirely. The earth above, loosened by the side, gave way the entire depth of the curb, and pressed it in at the top, making a kind of pent house, in which the buried man had no room to turn, but space enough to breathe. There was an aperture from the cavity in which he was encloss of seven teet in length, formed by the falling timbers to the surface of the caved earth to the surface of the ground it was about twelve feet; this space was protected by a curb of timber placed in a square, horizontally.

Inside of the enclosure operations were commenced for librating the suffering man, who could be heard praying through the anethers. Source frames of the height of the propagation of the land of the cavel dearth, the anethers. Source frames of the height of librating the suffering man, who could be heard praying through the anethers. Source frames of the height of the probably the better than the propagation of the heard of the cavel of probably the better to handle the jury and the foot of the manufactors. Source from the cavel of the cavel and the cavel of the cavel

Slavery at Mocha is carried on to a great extent. It encouraged by the Egyptian authorities, owing to the du-ty of two dollars levied on each slave passing through the Custom-house. Nearly seven hundred women, or rather girls from ten to sixteen and eighteen years, had been imported in the short space of ten days.

BOSTON METHODIST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. An adjourned meeting of the Boston Methodist Temperance Society, for the choice of officers, will be held on Friday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, at Zion's Herald office. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

J. D. Babbitt, Sec'ry.

PROTRACTED MEETING.

A Protracted Meeting will commence in the Methodist Church in this place, on *Tuesday morning*, Feb. 14th, at half past 10 o'clock. Brethren in the ministry, and membership in the vicinity, are particularly requested to come and help us.

G. WINCHESTER. Westport, Jan. 30.

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States of America.

The Bishops, or other presiding officers of the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, are hereby informed, that each of the twenty-eight annual conferences are entisted to draw on me for the sum of eighty-two dollars, (commencing with Georgia conference,) for the year 1837.

Treasurer Chartered Fund, M. E. Church.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1836.

COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

R. Pike—I. Hartwell—L. Farrington—M. Staple—A. Currier—E. Jordan (§29.26, receipt lorgotten)—H. Currings (§10,66; S. N. owed for the paper two years and two months, §1.33 remains due)—S. Phyllips—J. Smith—E. J. Scott—G. Winchester (right)—J. M. Young (balance remaining §2.59)—R. Trussell—W. A. Marston—P. Bourne—D. Todd—J. Pierce (we will)—W. Ward—J. Currier—N. W. Scott—J. C. Cromack—R. Evans (very much obliged)—D. L. Winslow—J, Sanborn—J. F. Blandend—L. Ammidon—C. B. Parkman—T. Staples—E. Smith, 2—J. Hooper, jr.—C. K. True—S. L. Stillman (thank you, use your own discretion; if you send money. (thank you, use your own discretion; if you send money, please send an Eastern bill)—J. M. Pearson—Emerson & Gore—D. I. Robinson—S. P. Williams—W. Ramsdell— A Hearer—J. H. Patterson—A Student—D. Fillmore-C. Jewett—J. Hamilton—R. Livesey.

PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD

ternoon to his wife and children, who had not been informed of his perilous situation.

The greatest praise is due to a number of noble hearted Irish laborers, who made the most surprising and unremitting exertions. A proposition to reward them, happening to be made in the hearing of one of them, it was rejected instantly. "No money," he said, "could repay their exertions. They worked to save the life of a fellow being; they asked no other reward than success. Such at least were his feelings, and he knew that all the others were more warm hearted than himself."

We ought to have mentioned above, the name of Orin Bailey, who beside working the whole time with his hands, also supplied refreshments from his house, which recruited the strength of those at work, who must otherwise have sunk ender their extraordinary exertions;—

Whose name of the manual properties of the strength of those at work, who must otherwise have sunk ender their extraordinary exertions;—

M. Stratton, E. F. Hatstat, N. Brown, S. Mayo, J. Everdean, S. Cox, G. Reynolds, W. Peterson, L. Hinckley, M. Garland, L. Chase, J. Fay, S. Leach, S. Brightman, B. Brownell, P. Cass, A. Davis, A. Stratton, E. F. Rice, J. Rogers, A. Brigham, D. Bean, H. Bean, J. Copp. T. Staples—S. Penniman—J. Pearson, B. Davidson, C. Horton, S. Poland, J. Bennett, J. Whitney, B. Stow, W. Dutton, N. Nye, jr., A. Hern, B. Haines, E. Freeman, C. Hamblin, J. W. Lapham, J. Bennett, P. Fox, E. Wheeler, J. Phillorick, J. Miller, W. B. Wilson, J. Wood, W. B. Miller, T. Bateman, J. Manchester, C. Brown, J. Wright, N. Chadwick, J. M. Spencer, J. Stodard, A. N. Wood, W. Handy, C. C. Handy, T. J. Johnson, Wm. Cozzens, G. S. Mason, J. Morrill, E. Deming, M. Carland, A. N. Wood, W. B. Miller, E. Deming, M. Carland, A. N. Wood, W. B. Miller, E. Deming, M. Carland, A. N. Wood, W. B. Miller, W. B. Carland, A. N. Wood, W. B. Miller, W. B. Carland, A. N. Wood, W. B. Miller, W. B. Carland, A. N. Wood, W. B. Miller, W. B. Mi

Winter Complaints.—The time is at hand when numerous complaints common to this season are to be noticed.

The croup among children is one of the most alarming, and, as its effects are so sudden and fatal, any prescription for its cure cannot but be acceptable. The first, and performs the complaints common to this season are to be noticed.

J. W. Jones, §3 each—L. Cox, §2 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §3 each—L. Cox, §2 each.—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §3 each—L. Cox, §4 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §3 each—L. Cox, §4 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §3 each—L. Cox, §4 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §3 each—L. Cox, §4 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §3 each—L. Cox, §4 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §3 each—L. Cox, §4 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §3 each—L. Cox, §4 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §4 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §5 each—L. Cox, §4 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §5 each—L. Cox, §4 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6 each—S. Nason, and J. W. Jones, §6 each—L. Cox, §6

In this city, Mr. John Mainke to Miss Elizabeth Aller relieve the most desperate case. A blanket dipped in hot water may also be wrapped about the patient, which answers as a substitute for a worm bath. Twenty drops of antimony, in a little sweetened water, may also be administered. We have that the interest of Helifary and the interest of the

In Newburyport, Mr. Fowler Bragg, of Boston, to Miss Emeline Sarah Smith. y discovered mine is making much excitement in Ken-ucky. Dr. Jackson of Boston has analyzed it, and in his etter pronounces it highly bituminous and inflammable, In Ipswich, on the 29th ult., by Rev. E. M. Beebe, Mr.

Benjamin Elisworth, to Miss Susan Treadwell. In North Providence, Mr. Royal Preston to Miss Ellen

In this city, Mrs. Abigail Brigham, 84; Mr. Charles P.

Died, at Lynn, Wood End, Jan. 19, 1837, widow HEP-SIBAH LEWIS, aged 87.

Sister Lewis was for many years an exemplary, and faithful member in the Methodist E. Church in this place.

ought that this work will contain many interesting facts. In her last sickness she suffered severely at times, but

Arrived, Ship Spartan, Bantin, Liverpool;—Brigs Pico, Crowell, Palermo; Saml & John, Perkins, N Orleans;
—Schs Wolga, Meritt, Washington, N C; Fort Hill,
Howes, Fredericksburg; Black Warrior, Snow, Norfolk;
Only Son, Wormsterl, N York; Echo, Saco.

Cleared, Brig Wm Davis, Cornish, Havana;—Schs Pocasset, Winfield, Port on Prices, Leviller, N York; casset, Winfield, Port au Prince; Leonidas, N York.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. Arrived, Barks Strafford, Vennard, London; Turbo, Liverpool—Schr Industry, Kirkby, Halifax.

Cleared, Schs Reeside and Glide, New York; Lion,
Portland; Win Tell, Dover.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2. Arrived, last night, brig Durant, (of Baltimore) from Matanzas, via Baltimore, where she put in in distress. Cleared, Brigs Chatham, Taylor, Baltimore; Union, Adie, Portland;—Schs Samuel, Hall, Washington, NC; Fawn, Fearo, Baltimore.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3. Arrived, Schs Splendid, Colby, Wilmington, N.C., via Gloucester; Merchant, Goodrich, Portsmouth. Cleared, Bark Jane, Rogers, N. Orleans.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4. Arrived, Schs Everlina, Knight, Portland; Eastern Star, Newburyport.

Cleared, Brigs Homer, Johnson, Bahia; Delaware, Chickering, Cape de Verds and a market; Sterling, Treat, Havana; Lycoming, Daggett, N Orleans;—Schs Lydia, Dennett, Portsmouth; Free Trade, M'Grath, Frankfort.

Sunday, Frankfort.

Sunday, Feb. 5.

Arrived, Brig Junius, Parker, Baltimore;—Schs Page,
Boston and Pequot, N York; Alfred, Ocean, Mary Jane
and Orbit, Portland; Boston, Bath; Warsaw, Frankfort;
—Sloop Boston Packet, Portsmouth.

Sch Janus, of Duxbury, in beating out of New York harbor on Saturday, went ashore on Governor's Island, but was got off by steamer John Jay, without damage. Ship Newport, Townsend, of and from Boston, (Dec. Ship Newport, Townsend, of and from Boston, (Dec. 29) for Savannah, in ballast, after encountering westerly gales for 18 days, in which sail could not be carried on the ship for more than four hours at a time, was fallen in with Jan. 23, lat. 31 10, lon 72 36, in a sinking condition, with nine feet water in the hold. Capt. T. and crew went on board sch Harriet, of N Yarmouth, and have arrived at N York. She was an old vessel, but had recently been coppered, and we understand was not insured. When abandoned, the weather being mild, every light article of coppered, and we understand was not insured. When abandoned, the weather being mild, every light article of value was saved.

Schr Dolphin, Littlefield, hence for Mobile, put into Nassau, N P some time since, leaky, was condemned and old. Her cargo sustained little damage. There was a small amount of insurance on the cargo, but none on the vessel. Capt. L. has arrived at Savannah, on his way

Bark Ellen, of Bath, concerning which much anxiety was lelt, has finally arrived at New York. She was 104 days out, was off the Hook on the 1st Jan., and blown off. For the last lifteen days, Capt. Larrabee, wife and crew, subsisted on macaroni and sweet oil. The vessel is not

The brig Diamond, Capt. Chaffee, from N York, 25th Dec. for Apalachicola, was run down about the 5th Jan. near Abaco, by the ship Avice, and almost immediately sunk. The crew were saved, but Capt. Chaffee fell between the two vessels and was drowned

Boston Prices Current.

					_		
APPLES, bbl.	1.1			•	from	\$1.75	
BEANS, white, per bus	mei,	•				2.50	3.00
BEEF, mess, bbl.						14.50	15.2
No. 1, .					•	12.25	12.50
prime, .	ii					9.00	9.50
BEESWAX, American	, ID.					28	3
HEESE, new milk, It		*.				9	1:
FEATHERS, northern,						56	6
southern,		e,				52	5
LAX, American, lb.						9	1
Fish, Col, per quinta	ıl,					2.25	3.0
FLOUR, Genesee, bbl						12.75	13.0
Baltimore, H	owar	d stre	et.			12.00	12.0
Baltimore, w			,			11.50	11.7
Alexaudeia,				•		11.75	12.0
GRAIN, Corn, aorthei	en val	law .	oer b	mehe	1	-,-	-
				usiic	., .	1.12	1.1
souther white,	11) 81	.ow,					
		•				1.09	1.1
Rye, northern	1, .	•				1.50	1.5
Barley, .		٠.				90	1.0
Oats, northern						65	7
llay, best English, to	n of	:000 11	bs.			25.50	
Hard pressed,						20.00	21.0
Honey, gallon, .						52	5
Hops, Istquality, (ne	wilb					9	1
2d quality,	,			-		7	•
LARD, Boston, Istso	et ih	•		•		16	1
Southern, 1st				•		15	i
LEATHER, Philadelph		v tanz	200	Ih.		30	3
do.				10.	•	24	2
		ntry o					
Baltimore			do.	•		27	2
do		lry hi	de,			21	- 2
New York						24	2.
	do. 4		ter,			21	2
do.	light	, .				19	2
LIME, best sort, cask						1.30	1.3
ORK, Mass., inspecti	on, e	tra c	lear	, bbl		30.00	31.0
Clear, from ot	her S	tates,				26.50	28.0
Bone, middling						-,-	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass	bus	nel.	٠.			3.00	3.1
Red Top, nor			hel	-		85	1.0
Hemp,	· · · · · ·	,	,			2.75	3.0
Red Clover,	north	ern II			•	14	1
Southern Clov	TOT LINE	ein, 11	,	•		13	i
		Link	.1		•		
SILR COCGONS, Amer	rican,	bush	ы,		•	2.75	40
TALLOW, tried, lb.			*			9	. !
Wood, prime or Saxo						85	1.3
American ti	1,100	d, wa	shed	, .		65	7
American, 3	vashe	d,				60	6
American, American, American,	vashe	d,			8	55	5
American, 1 v	vashe	d.				50	8
Native washed	d.					-	1-
		fine				65	7
Pulled :	nhs.	,		1		55	6
# 2 / 04 1						40	4
2d Lan	aba	•				30	3
e z jod Lan	11195,					30	0
Z (1st spin	ning,						11
Southern pulle	ed wa	0118	zene	rally	O COM	is less b	er in.
			_		-		

PROVISION MARKET.

- 1	R.E.							
1	BUTTER, tub, lb						22	2
ł	lump, .						40	-
. !	CIDER, bbl							-
1	Ilams, northern, lb.						14	1
1	Southern,						13	1
1	Eggs, dozen						24	2
1	PORK, whole hogs lb.			•			11	1
1	l'otatogs, bushel,						50	1
1	POULTRY,	•	•	•	•	iN.	E. Farn	ser.

THE HOUSE I LIVE IN.

THE HOUSE I LIVE IN.

This DAY published, Dr. Alcort's plain Work on Anatomy, "The House I Live in, or the Human Body." Second edition, emirely re-written, emlarged and improved; with numerous engravings. By Dr. Wm A. Alcot, author of the Young Mother, the Young Man's Guide, and Editor of the Library of Health, and the Annals of Education.

This work is adapted to the comprehension of the Young, on account of the simplicity of its illustrations; but will equally interest the general reader. It is a treatise on the Structure and Physiology of the Human Body, illustrated in a familiar and interesting manner, by comparing it to the structure of a House; adapted to Families and Schools.

LIGHT & STEARNS, Publishers, 1 Combill.

Feb. 8.

NEW BOOKS.—Fowle's French Grammar; Massachusetts
Register; Little on the Eye, etc.
Also, lately published, Young Man's Closet Library, by Rev.
Robert Phillip, with an Essay, by Rev. Albert Barnes. Contents—Manly Piety in its Principles; Manly Piety in its Spirit;
Manly Piety in its Realizations—with many other choice works.
For syle at COLMAN'S.
Feb. 1. For sale at COLMAN'S.

Dr. Coke :

Benson; John Howard;

Mary Cooper; John Smith; T. T. Thomaston

Phillis Wheatly; Harriet Newell

Fanny Newell; S. O. Wright; M. B. Cox; Zerah Colburn; Matthew Henry; Felix Neff; Rowland, Hill, b.

Rowland Hill, by

Sidney; Methodist Disciplines;

Methodist Hymns, Pearl;
Do. 24 and 48 mo;
Mason on Self Knowledge;

Mudge's Parables; Muster Key to Popery; Mate Brun's Geography, 6

vols.; Newion's Works, 2 vols;

Orphan Queen;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, by 1'.
Doddridge;
Rollin's Ancient History, 8
vols. Cheen:

vols. cheap; Religious Creeds and Sta-

tistics; Schmucker's Popular The-

wesley's 2 vols;
Luther's;
On War;
Bp. Soule's on the Death
of Bp. M'Kendree;
Blanchard's, on Regeneration:

eration; Seixas Hebrew Grammar;

Slavery;
Temperance Tales;
Testaments, of various de-

scriptions, prices varying from 12 to 75 cents; Townley's Scripture His-

tory; Upham's Mental Philoso

Village Life; Watson's Theological Insti-

tutes, 1 vol; Wayland's Elements of

Woods on Depravity; Wardlaw's Christian Eth-

phy; Upham on the Will; Views of the Saviour;

Moral Science;

ics; Wesleyan Harp;

Way to do Good

Sturm's Reflections; Saturday Evening; Seneca's Morals;

ology; scougal's Works;

Whitefield:

THE DESERTED WIFE. BY J. G. PERCIVAL.

He comes not-I have watched the moon go down; But yet he comes not: once it was not so. He thinks not how these bitter tears do flow, The while he holds his riot in the town. Yet he will come, and chide, and I shall weep; And he will wake my infant from its sleep, To blend its feeble wailing with my tears. O! how I love a mother's watch to keep. Over those sleeping eyes, that smile, which cheers My heart, though sunk in sorrow, fixed and deep. I had a husband once, who loved me; now He ever wears a frown upon his brow, And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip, As bees from laurel flowers a poison sip. But yet I cannot hate; O! there were hours, When I could hang forever on his eye, And time, who stole with silent swiftness by, Strewed, as he hurried on, his path with flowers I loved him then; he loved me too; my heart Still finds its fondness kindle, if he smile: The memory of our loves will ne'er depart : And though he often sting me with a dart, Venomed and barbed-and waste upon the vile, Caresses which his babe and mine should share; Though he should spurn me, I will calmly bear His madness; and should sickness come, and lay Its paralyzing hand upon him, then I would, with kindness, all my wrongs repay, Until the penitent should weep, and say, How injured, and how faithful I had been

FOR ZION'S HERALD. LETTERS TO REV D. I. ROBINSON.

more than say so.

But you acknowledge one thing which is of the last importance. You say, "It is self-evident, that er." If so, I ask by whom was it settled? When? Where? By what council, or what convention, and in what manner? When was the universal vote taken, and the universal assent rendered ?-We ask for direct and positive proof; not mere ipse dixit. But the importance I lay upon your concession is, you fail entire of proof, and fly to assumption, showing your system to be based upon nothing else. That man has natural rights, I believe from his being a moral being, as a matter of induction; but that these rights are inalienable, is neither self-evident, or proved by induction. Therefore, abolitionism is founded on nothing.

But I desire to sift this matter more thoroughly. If man has an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it must extend to the whole, or a part of his natural life. If you say it extends to but a part of his life, a part of it may be enslaved; and if a part, why not the whole? Therefore, to be consistent, you must say that it extends to the whole of man's natural life. Now man must be endowed with this right by God; and if what He does is right, can it he right to take mau's life for any moral cause or consideration whatever? Again, if God has endowed man with an inalienable right to life, &c., and this is right, can He make laws and have them right to take away man's life? God has made laws to take away man's life; therefore, on your system, God in his legislation is arrayed against himself; or, man can have no such right. Hang here where you please. Again, if God endow me with an inalienable right to live as long as nature would continue, as He is all sovereign and powerful, can be suffer by accident or any other cause, my life to end, before it naturally would, without invading that right with which he had endowed me? God does suffer man "to die before his time;" therefore, on your system, he does wrong. Again, why do you allow children to be kept from their liberty, till they are of age, as we commonly say ?-Does man's inalienable right begin at twenty-one If so, may be not be enslaved till that time? If not, is not your system anarchical, in the fullest

sense? Again: you have acknowledged that man can forfeit his rights by crime. Now as crime is rights, purely a voluntary thing? Can that be inalienable which is voluntary? Again: God says, Jer. ii. 14, "Is Israel a home-born slave?" Now there may be such a thing as a "home-born slave." And if a person be born a slave, has he an inalienable right to liberty? Do you say the word slave is in italics, and therefore supplied?-I answer, so much the better; as it will confirm the fact, that those who translated the Bible, and who understood it better than both of us, considered servant and slave to mean the same thing .-Now if one can be born a slave, and therefore can have no inalienable right to liberty, for Br. Scott to say that this principle, under any and all circumstances, is "a thief, a robber, and a murderer," it is libellous, according to correct definition, and you cannot disprove it.

2. You deny the correctness of my definition of the term libel. I will now prove it. Mr. Worcester, in his popular dictionary, says that a libel is defamation; a malicious satire. Libellous, defamatory, abusive. Belie, to slander, calumniate. If so, my definition is correct. But do you mean to

confess, that Br. S. has belied the Bible? 3. Your supposition of a man's buying a horse is lame as the rest of your performance. If a man buy a stolen horse, he does not buy it as the property of the thief; therefore, my statement is cor-

4. I quoted more authorities than you, and one was an abolitionist; therefore, the evidence is much on my side, that they were not put to death for killing their slaves.

5. You charge me with misrepresenting Br. S., in saying that he said, "this principle, under any and all circumstances, is a thief, a robber, and a murderer." I am very sorry that you charge me thus-for in repelling it, I am again compelled to appear personal; which I had hoped after your partial acknowledgment, would not be. But sir, every reader of the Herald will bear witness, that the only wrong I have done, is, I have not given his meaning as strong as he did. But I will not complain of your false charge against me. But do you intend to say the principle of slavery is not such as Br. S. affirms, and thereby give up what you have said in defence of it, as false? Or do you intend to maintain it, and thereby fall under led and admonished? my charge with its proof?

6. You entirely misconstrue the enactments of Scripture, by not remembering there was one set very ancient document, as will be perceived by the spellfor citizens, and another for servants, or slaves; ing and quaint phraseology.

your quotations have no relevancy. You cannot produce a passage from the Bible, that a man was punished with death for killing of a slave.

Now I think you have entirely failed in proving and disproving what you agreed to in your seventh and eighth.

Yours in Christ. E. SPRAGUE. St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 1837.

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

The work partly, but not quite accomplished. DEAR BROTHER-Pardon me for calling up this subject again. As I said before, so I say now, I will not let it rest, till I see a reformation. How can I, when I see the gates of Zion mourning, and her forsaken walls falling to the dust. But to my text. The case of a minister in the New England Conference, who was about going into business to procure a livelihood, referred to in one of my former communications, has been effectually considered. I named it to his Presiding Elder, who, on his next visit to that place, introduced the matter most efficiently, and yet very pleasantly. The result is, the Stewards have bestirred themselves, and secured the full claim of both of their preachers .-This is good. God will own and bless them. Their error was not the want of ability, or disposition to support their preachers, but neglect to do it now. O, the wretchedness of procrastination!-Would that all our Stewards could learn to do their work in season!

But all have not done as well as these. Said I to a good brother the other day, how do you get on with your expenses? Do they support you? VERY DEAR BROTHER—I shall notice but very little of your seventh letter to me, as it contains but little more than a repetition of what you have said before, and has been refuted by something what do the name of the said I, so they support you? O yes," said he ironically, "I have received since Conference, eighteen dollars." Eighteen dollars in five months, and a family to support! But, said I, to discover to order, as, what do they say about it. "Well, not much. At to dispose and order the appointment, they said they would do their common goods of the proportion." And that generally means nothing .-What an efficient way of disposing of the matter ance for it, or children, man has inalienable rights, and it is settled forev- for the present. Their proportion! How very lib- servants, cattell, guests, But nothing is done yet. And the other journies, &c. eral! parts of the circuit are willing to do their proportion. But still, the preacher has received only eighteen dollars. After all their apparent sensibility of duty, and disposition to do it, the preacher's noney don't come—his back is not clothed—his to dwell where he will, house not warmed-his children not fed. What- to come when he calls, ever comfort the brethren may take in the idea and to do what he rethat they are willing to do their proportion, it don't quireth. bless him.

> Now what is wanting to make something out of this literal statement? Why, an efficient Steward; any reproofe, and a reaone who will leave his work, and go now about dy redressing of that his stewardship-get out a paper, or hunt up the old one, and carry it himself; not send it by another; this will not do. Those who send, get little. One will say, " I'll wait, and let the others put down first. I'll do my proportion." And another something else. He must carry it himself, I say, and if the brethren don't know what their proportion is, tell them, and have it down, and half paid at ace. And then drive on again, and turn the church upside down on this subject.

> Brother Steward, will you be the man to go mean you who are reading. Don't wait for the reacher to complain. He had rather suffer than pure, cheerful, constant, do it. Does he act on this principle toward Does he not preach, and pray, and visit, whether you complain or not? Don't say, I have no time. Take time. This is a part of your business. If you can't attend to it, give up your office to some one who will. It is business that must not be neglected. God forbids it, justice forbids it, and the interests of the church forbid it. May you forbid it, and pay the laborer "his hire," before he suffers more.

Thus, dear brother, I conclude these desultory remarks, earnestly praying that they may have the effect contemplated by N. M. W.

COBBETT AND PAINE.

It was the characteristic of Cobbett, that there band. was scarcely any opinion which he had not espoused and assailed, or any prominent individual whom he had not applauded and maligned. In his life of Thomas Paine, of infamous notoriety, he draws voluntary, is not the retention of our inalienable the following sketch: "How Tom gets a living now, towards her husband, or what brothel he inhabits, I know not, nor does it much signify to any body here, or any where else. sullennesse, scorneful-He has done all the mischief he can do in the world, and whether his carcass is to be at lest suf- attire. fered to rot on the earth, or to be dried in the air, is of very little consequence. Whenever, or whereever he breathes his last, he will excite neither pity nor compassion; no friendly hand will close his eyes, nor a groan will be uttered, nor a tear will be shed. Like Judas he will be remembered her owne will. by posterity; men will learn to express all that is base, malignant, treacherous, unnatural and blas- taking to do things as ous, by the single monosyllable, PAINE."

This is a sufficiently disgusting portraiture, and against her husband's yet it is not untrue in its features. The character consent. This is maniof Paine was truly execrable, and as predicted by fested by privy purloyn-Cobbett, he died miserably without a friend. But ing his goods, taking alwhat is most remarkable, this same Cobbett, on lowance, ordering chilhis return to America, exhumed the bones of the dren, servants, and catmiserable infidel, and carried them to England as tell,-feasting strangers, a most precious relic !- Presbyterian.

In 1698, according to Fletcher of Saltoun, there were in Scotland more than 100,000 people begging from door to door, and all living without re- making her husband gard to the laws of God or man-murders, and ev-dwell where she will, ery species of disorder, and vice, and crime, being and refusing to go when very common among them. At that time, the he calls, or to doe any whole population of the country did not exceed thing upon his com-1,000,000. In the course of 67 years, such an entire change had been wrought through the influence of religious instruction, that, at the autumn circuits in 1757, not a single person in all the country giving word for word: was found guilty of any capital crime.

RECIPROCAL DUTIES

OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES. The newspapers abound, and have, time out of mind, ith directions, instructions and rules for the special benefit of the married ladies. They have been told by book mphlet and newspaper, in language refined, indifferent and rude-by linguist, parson and layman-at morning noon and night, how they may be dutiful, loving and obe-

lient wives! But we scarcely ever see any thing furnishing instrucons for the other party. Can it be because they have no duties to perform? If certain duties are incumbent upon them, why should not they occasionally be counsel-

forced, fickle, &c. We admit the following article, because both parties are equally instructed, as they always should be. It is a

[From the Maine Wesleyan Journal.]

MR. EDITOR-I send you the following sketch of du-Please publish the article in column side by side, as I found it. A. Particular duties of

Husbands.

general heads of all hus-

Acknowledgment of

wives' neere conjunction

and fellowship with her

A good esteeme of his

owne wife as the best

An outward amiable

carriage towards his

wife, which consisteth in

an husband-like gravity,

mildnesse, courteous ac

ceptance of her courtis-

sie, and allowing her to

Mild and loving speech

A wise maintaining of

his authority, and for-

bearing to exact all that

A ready yielding to

his wife's request, and

selves, or against her

A wise ordering of re

proofe, not using it with-

out just and weighty

A provident care for

A forbearing to exact

any thing which stands

not with a good con-

his wife, according to his

cause, and then private

ly, and meekly.

abilities.

wear fit apparel.

to and of his wife.

is in his power.

for him on his part.

fection.

bands' duties.

Wisdom and love, the

Particular duties of Wives. Subjection, the general head of all wives' du-

Acknowledgment of an husbands' superiori-

A due esteeme of her owne husband as the best for her, and worthy of honor on her part. An inward wive-like

An outward reverend carriage towards her husband, which consisteth in a wive-like sobrietie, mildnesse, curtissie, and modest in appa-

Reverend speech to and of her husband. Obedience.

Forbearing to do with-

A ready yielding to what her husband would have done. This is manifested by a willingnesse

A patient bearing of for which she is justly reproved. Contentment with her

husband's present estate. Such a subjection as may stand with her subjection to Christ.

ground of the aberra-

are their husbands e-

A conceit that she

An inward despising

Unreverend behaviour

manifested by lightnesse,

nesse, and vanity in her

Unreverend speech to

A stout standing on

and of her husband.

of her husband.

tion of wives.

quals.

science. Such a love as Christ Such a subjection a the Church yieldeth to eareth to the Church, Christ, which is sincere. and man to himselfe which is first free, in deed and truth, pure for conscience sake.

chaste, constant Aberrations of Husband Aberrations of Wives from their particufrom their particular duties. lar duties. Ambition, the general

wives.

Want of wisdome and love, the general grounds of the aberrations of hus bands. A conceit that wives Too mean account of

A preposterous con could better subject her- ceit of his owne wife to selfe to any other man | be the worst of all, and that he could but her.

> A stoicall disposition without all heat of affec-An unbeseeming car-

riage towards his wife, manifested by his base ness, tyrannicall usage of her, loftinesse, rashnesse, and niggardli-

Harsh, proud, and bitter speeches to and of his wife. Losing of his author-

Too much strictness A peremptory under over his wife. This is manifested by restrainshe list, without and ing her from doing any thing without particular and express consent, taking too strict account of her, and allowing her full for her owne private -making journies and

vows, as herself listeth. Too lordly a standing An obstinate standing upon her owne will, upon the highest step of his authority: being too frequent, insolent, and nanding things frivolous, unmeet, and against his wife's mind and con-

Rashnesse and bitter Disdaine at reproofe nesse in reproving; and that too frequently, on and waxing worse for being reproved. slight occasions, and disgracefully before children, servants, and stran-

his wife, and niggardly band's estate. dealing with her, and that in her weaknesse. A commanding of un-Such a pleasing of her lawful things. husband as offendeth

Discontent at her hus-

Christ.

Such a disposition as Such a subjection as is most unlike to Christ's, is most unlike to the and to that which a man Church's, viz.: fained, beareth to himselfe, viz.: compliment, impure, for by respects, inconstant,

A careless neglect of

THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT .- 1. If a person were to count 28,000,000 of sovereigns, (which is Of some of the principal Books for sale by D. H. ELA, ties of husbands and wives, which I hope you will insert. the interest paid every year to the national annujtants) at the rate of 100 per minute, for 12 hours every day without intermission, he would not be able to finish the task in less than a year and 24 days. 2. Taking the year at 365 days, the annual sum of 28,000,000 sov. is £53 5s. 5d. every minute, and 17s. 9d. every second, night and day, throughout the year. 3. Supposing a sovereign to be 3-4 Are you a Christian? of an inch in breadth, 28,000,000 sovereigns, laid Andrews on Slavery;

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A forbearance to ex ect more than his wife is willing to doe, or to force her to dwell where Bos-uet's French Word and Phrase Book. La Bagatelle, in Freuch, for beginners.
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WILLIAM C. BROWN, DAVID H. ELA, Age

Office. No. 19 Washing FOR ZION'S HERAL!

METHODIST PREACH NO. IV. Mr. EDITOR-" How were you discourse, yesterday?" said a cer tleman to his friend. "Well p reply, "except the speaker's allusi And is it not a fact that the fault view, is a fault of not a few of y Their own former experience an their present feelings, are made t nent place in the course of their not about to condemn this practic I think it should be remembered condemns i. Some may reply, t

the comm mity upon this point ar need correction. But be the rect or not, it would probably be i effect a change. Especially would bring about a revolution, when it i our dislike of egotism has its foun Is it not almost invariably true in whether in public or private dis santly introducing something con self, has not become entirely rid o heart? Is he not justly entitled t of a vain man? The taste then, eral thing, condemns a man's spe in a public discourse, is a correct tice seems to be not consistent w of mind which all are delighted t are the Scriptures themselves wit subject. Why did Paul, when sp remarkable visions with which he ed, make use of the third perso first? And what did he mean who preach not ourselves, but Christ J

To be brief, I would simply ask misfortune for a minister, in the course, to lower himself down s duce himself before the congregat sible hearer does not immediate speaker, and sincerely wish him s esty? That preacher has more the spirit of his work, who, wi Christ before the people, endeav self; and when one has acquire impressing his subject on the mi with so much power, as that all n self among the rest, are forgotter of his theme, he has gained one r

of a minister. Jan. 28.

FOR ZION'S HERA "UNQUENCHABLE ENT MR. EDITOR-Sometime since lecturer attempted to plead me slaved in Bedford, Westchester (hindered by the most mameful v ly prevented altogether. The justified the "insurrection" age remarks subjoined, and received from the N Y. Evening Post, a j also follows. There is much tru of the Post. These will speak The Post, it may be remarked erred in its statement in reference of Abolition lecturers, and if th into the ranks of our societies,

sands of the same stamp, who h selves into the Thermopylæ of t mined to whiten the fields with tyrs, or conquer in the name of As long as one of them lives, tice gives a heart that can feel, a speak, or a hand that can guid despite of mobs, or chains, or des the burning truth, will be flashed of every oppressor, and in the last votary of righteousness, w

rebuke, for the tyrant owner. Abolitionism is not however A few years ago it was a rivulet. have been drained with a cup. river which in majesty rolls it onward, resistless, to the ocean Abolitionism cannot be stopp

prayer for the enslaved, and a re

tion with a giant's grasp, and it hold, until it has lifted this rep of corruption. But I must close my remarks those above alluded to. The

of its arm is divine. It has tak

" In the present case, a triend from us, that 'after their first attempt, a one of the "seventy" himself was a highly respectable source, that his unpopular here, and he was again But in reply to all respectful warning and popular rage—his answer was, lar, it SHALL PREVAIL." We n men seek persecution, if they co they dare public vengeance, they h plain if these things fall upon them dous weight."

What follows is from the Eve "We feel bound to protest in the s given from the Westchester Spy, the maintain unpopular doctrines have n of outrage and violence. The free of the very foundations of our for Without it, our government is eith laws, or an anarchy, in which th speak, and the weakest must be sile undertakes to discuss our political opinions be popular or unpopular, manifest, solemnly guarantied consti and if he is molested in its exercise be by violence, he has a RIGHT TO